



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : A01N 63/00, C07K 14/00, 16/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/49734 (43) International Publication Date: 7 October 1999 (07.10.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/06630 (22) International Filing Date: 26 March 1999 (26.03.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/049,865 27 March 1998 (27.03.98) US (71) Applicants: EMORY UNIVERSITY [US/US]; 1380 South Oxford Road, Atlanta, GA 30322 (US). BRISTOL MYERS-SQUIBB COMPANY [US/US]; 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10154 (US). (72) Inventors: WEBER, Collin, J.; 3028 Vinings Forest Way, Atlanta, GA 30339 (US). HAGLER, Mary, K.; 1193 Bunny Court S.W., Loganville, GA 30249 (US). LINSLEY, Peter, S.; 2430 Ninth Avenue West, Seattle, WA 98118 (US). KAPP, Judith, A.; 411 Chelsea Circle, Atlanta, GA 30308 (US). SAFELY, Susan, A.; 638 Willives Drive, Decatur, GA 30033 (US). (74) Agent: WHITE, John, P.; Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD OF INHIBITING IMMUNE SYSTEM DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPLANTED VIABLE CELLS (57) Abstract <p>This invention provides a method of inhibiting viable cells transplanted into a subject from being destroyed by the subject's immune system which comprises: a) containing the viable cells, or tissue comprising the viable cells, prior to transplantation within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane; and b) treating the subject with a substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in an amount effective to inhibit the subject's immune system from responding to said contained cells or tissue. In one embodiment, the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event is CTLA4. Also provided by this invention is a method of treating diabetes in a subject which comprises: a) containing viable insulin-producing cells, or tissue comprising such cells, within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane; b) transplanting an effective amount of such contained viable insulin-producing cells into the subject; and c) treating the subject with an effective amount of a substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

METHOD OF INHIBITING IMMUNE SYSTEM DESTRUCTION OF
TRANSPLANTED VIABLE CELLS

5 This application claims priority of U.S. Serial No. 09/049,865, file March 27, 1998 which is a continuation-in-part of PCT International Application No. PCT/US96/15577, filed September 27, 1996 which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/004,375, filed September 27, 1995, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

10 The invention disclosed herein was made with Government support under NIH Grant Nos. R01-DK39088 and R01DK53057. Accordingly, the U.S. Government has certain rights in this invention.

15 Throughout this application, various references are referred to within parentheses. Disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains. Full
20 bibliographic citation for these references may be found at the end of this application, preceding the claims.

Background of the Invention

25 There is a critical need for better insulin replacement therapy to circumvent the complications of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). Our goal is to develop techniques for transplantation of microencapsulated, xenogeneic islets to provide a durable, physiological source of insulin to diabetic patients. It has previously been shown that
30 microcapsules are biocompatible and that xenogeneic islet grafts contained in microcapsules functioned indefinitely in the peritoneal cavity of mice with streptozotocin-induced (SZN) diabetes. Thus, microcapsules may be intact and stable in vivo and factors that may be required for long-
35 term survival and function of the xenogeneic islets are accessible. The microcapsules serve as a mechanical barrier

- 2 -

that prevents cell-to-cell contact between recipient lymphocytes and donor islets. The mechanical barrier primarily prevents host sensitization rather than protecting the graft from immune destruction, because encapsulated islets are very rapidly destroyed by recipients that are presensitized to the islet donor cell antigens. Similarly, encapsulated xenogeneic islets were rejected (in two weeks) by NOD mice, which is possibly due to presensitization of NODs to islet antigens. Xenografts undergoing rejection in NOD mice were surrounded by large numbers of activated macrophages and immunoglobulins, with IL-1 α , TNF α , both documented by immunocytochemistry, and IL-4 messenger RNA detected by RT-PCR. We postulate that NOD rejection is initiated by donor antigens that are secreted by or shed from the encapsulated islets and which are processed via the MHC (major histocompatibility complex) class II pathway by host APC (antigen presenting cells). These APC activate NOD CD4⁺ T cells that develop into a Th2 response, with donor islet destruction occurring via cytokine-mediated events.

We have also been able to improve the microencapsulation process to permit long-term survival of concordant, rat islet xenografts, even in NOD mice. Furthermore, we have found that blockade of NOD co-stimulatory molecules with CTLA4Ig significantly prolongs survival of discordant, rabbit islet xenografts for up to 200 days. Thus, we have been able to overcome problems associated with transplanting encapsulated islet xenografts into autoimmune diabetic recipients.

Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus

The last several years have witnessed a remarkable increase in our knowledge of the effects of therapies for insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) found that intensive insulin therapy delayed the onset and slowed progression of retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy in patients with IDDM (1). Unfortunately, intensive insulin therapy is not

- 3 -

appropriate for many IDDM patients; and even with careful monitoring, DCCT patients had increased episodes of severe hypoglycemia (1). Ironically, results of the DCCT support the rationale for pancreas and islet transplantation. Since
5 the inception of islet transplant experiments, it has been the hope that such grafts might supply insulin more homeostatically than exogenous insulin can, and that 'near-normal' modulation of carbohydrate metabolism might prevent the secondary complications of IDDM (2). Clinical pancreas
10 allografts have improved outcomes with the advent of combination immunosuppression; and near normal of glucose homeostasis follows most pancreatic allo- and auto-grafts (3). However, the first-year mortality of a human pancreatic allograft remains high (10%), immunosuppression
15 is required, and only limited numbers of clinical whole-organ pancreatic transplants are being done worldwide (2,4,5).

The Rationale for Microencapsulated Islet Xenografts

20 Islet transplantation is an attractive therapy for patients with IDDM, since problems related to the exocrine pancreas may be avoided. However, allografts of donor human islets have not been successful long-term (3); and availability and yield of human islets are limited. Therapeutic islet
25 transplants for large number of patients almost certainly will require donor islets harvested from animals (xenografts) (2,4).

The optimal source of xenogeneic islets for clinical use
30 remains controversial. Islets have been isolated from subhuman primates and xenografted into immunosuppressed, diabetic rodents, with short-term reversal of diabetes (6). However, there are significant ethical issues surrounding use of primates, Other promising sources are porcine,
35 bovine, canine, and rabbit islets, which function remarkably well, (i.e., maintaining normoglycemia) in diabetic rodents until transplant rejection occurs (7-11). Long-term human, bovine and porcine islet xenograft survival has been

- 4 -

documented in nude mice and rats, suggesting that sufficient islet-specific growth factors are present in xenogeneic recipients (2,12-17). For sociologic/ethical reasons, canine islets are not clinically appropriate. Porcine islets are both difficult to isolate (intact) and to maintain *in vitro*; nevertheless, they are extremely promising for eventual clinical application (18-21). Isolation of bovine islets is technically easier (than porcine islets), and calf islets are glucose-responsive (22). Recently, large scale rabbit islets isolation has been developed (23) (see Preliminary Studies). Rabbit pancreas is an attractive source of islets. Rabbit, like porcine insulin, differs from human insulin at only one amino acid, and rabbit islets are glucose responsive (22,24). In addition, most humans do not possess natural anti-rabbit antibodies, which might improve the possibility of preventing xenograft rejection (25). It is currently feasible to consider isolation of 1,000,000 donor islets/per human diabetic recipient from either calves, pigs or rabbits, utilizing multiple donors.

The most significant obstacle to islet xenotransplantation on human IDDM is the lack of an effective immunosuppressive regiment to prevent cross-species graft rejection (2,26-28). Recently, it has been reported that human islets will survive long-term in SZN-diabetic mice treated either with anti-CD4 antibody (16) or CTLA4Ig (a high affinity fusion protein which blocks CD28-B7 interactions) (12), or by exposure of donor islets to purified high affinity anti-HLA (ab)₂ (29). However, with the exception of these studies, indefinite survival of islet xenografts has rarely been achieved, except with the aid of porous, mechanical barriers. Both intra- and extra-vascular devices are under development. However, potential clinical complications, such as bleeding, coagulation, and bioincompatibility mitigate against their current use in diabetic patients (30,31). For example, acrylic-copolymer hollow fibers placed subcutaneously maintained viability of human islet

- 5 -

allografts for two weeks (50 islets per 1.5 cm fiber) (65,000 M.W. permeability) (32).

5 However, to implant 500,000 islet would require >150 meters of these hollow fibers, which is not clinically feasible.

10 One of the most promising islet envelopment methods is the polyamino acid-alginate microcapsule. A large number of recent studies have shown that intraperitoneal xenografts of encapsulated rat, dog, pig or human islets into streptozotocin-diabetic mice or rats promptly normalized blood glucose for 10-100⁺ days (7,19,33-39). Long-term normalization of hyperglycemia by microencapsulated canine islet allografts, porcine islet xenografts, and one human islet allograft has been reported (21,40-42). The mechanisms by which microcapsules protect islet xenografts from host destruction are not fully understood. However, it has been suggested that prohibition of cell-cell contact with host immunocytes is important (30,35). The marked prolongation of widely unrelated encapsulated islet xenografts in rodents with induced diabetes has prompted studies in animals with spontaneous diabetes.

25 The Spontaneously Diabetic NOD Mouse As A Model Of Human IDDM

30 Nonobese diabetic (NOD) mice develop diabetes spontaneously, beginning at approximately twelve weeks of age. NOD mice are the most appropriate model for studying the feasibility of islet xenotransplants because their disease resembles human IDDM in several ways. Macrophage, dendritic cell and lymphocytic infiltration of islets can be detected as early as four weeks of age and precedes overt hyperglycemia (43-46). NOD diabetes is T lymphocyte-dependent (43-45); and it is associated with (MHC) Class II genes (47-50). Cytotoxic T cells and antibodies specific for beta cells or for insulin have been identified, characterized and cloned from NOD mice (44,45,51-55). Loss of tolerance to islet antigens in NODs correlates with appearance of Th1 immune responses

- 6 -

to glutamic acid decarboxylase, a factor which has been reported to be a primary auto-antigen in human IDDM (5,657). The disease can be induced in non-diabetic, syngeneic mice by transfer of both CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells or T-cell clones from diabetic NODs (44,52,55,58); and inhibition of NOD macrophages or CD4⁺ T lymphocytes or treatment with anti-Class II monoclonal antibodies prevents or delays diabetes onset in NOD mice (59,50). Defects in NOD macrophages, C5 complement and NK cell function have been reported (61). It has been suggested that helper T-cells function to activate CD8⁺ cells, which damage beta cells by direct cytotoxic attack. However, some recent studies have suggested that beta cell killing may be indirect, from a nonspecific inflammatory response which initially involves CD4⁺ cells, but also includes infiltrating macrophages, which release cytokines and oxygen free-radicals (particularly nitric oxide), known beta cell toxins (62-65). Because of similarities to IDDM, NOD mice are the best model in which to study islet xenografts.

Recently, the Scid mutation has been back-crossed onto the NOD background, resulting in immuno-deficient NOD-Scid mice (66-69). These mice homologous for the Scid mutation, which results in an inability to rearrange T-cell receptor and immunoglobulin genes (66,67). The consequence is an absence of T and B-lymphocytes. These mice do not develop diabetes spontaneously; but they may be rendered diabetic with multiple low-dose streptozotocin (MLD-SZN) regimens, making them an optimal model for adoptive transfer experiments (67-69). NOD-Scids express NOD MHC genes and other genes that are relevant for development of the disease. They mount robust macrophage and limited NK-cell responses, but are functionally T- and B-lymphocyte deficient (69).

35 Islet Xenografts into Diabetic NOD Mice

Unlike mice with SZN-induced diabetes, diabetic NOD mice rapidly reject unencapsulated islet xenografts, allografts and isografts (7,8,10,19,33,56,70,71). Conventional

- 7 -

immunosuppressive regimens have little effect on this reaction (10,71-73). Treatment of NOD recipients with monoclonal antibodies directed against CD4⁺ helper T lymphocytes or FK506 prolongs islet graft function (from 5 to 25 days) (7,8,10,73); but long-term islet graft survival in NODs has not been reported.

Several laboratories have reported that intraperitoneal microencapsulated islets (allo- and xeno-geneic) function significantly longer than non-encapsulated controls, but eventually are destroyed also by recipients with spontaneous (autoimmune) diabetes (NOD mice or BB rats) (7,9,19,33,35,70,74-78). Rejection is accompanied by an intense cellular reaction, composed primarily of macrophages and lymphocytes, which entraps islet-containing microcapsules and recurrence of hyperglycemia within 21 days, in both NOD and BB recipients (7,19,74,76,77). The mechanism of encapsulated islet rejection by animals with spontaneous diabetes remains incompletely understood, but the fact that it rarely occurs in mice with induced (SZN) diabetes suggests that anti-islet autoimmunity may be involved in islet graft destruction.

Mechanisms of NOD Destruction of Encapsulated Islet Xenografts: Macrophages, T-Cells, and Cytokines

It has been suggested by several investigators that microcapsules, like other bioartificial membrane devices promote survival of xenogeneic and allogeneic islets by: (A) preventing or minimizing release of donor antigen(s), thereby reducing host sensitization, and/or (B) preventing or reducing host effector mechanisms (i.e. T-cell contact, anti-graft antibody binding, cytokine release).

Most studies of rejection of islets in microcapsules and other membrane devices have focused on effector mechanisms. For example, Halle (35) and Darquy and Reach (79) reported that microcapsules protected donor islets from host immunoglobulins, specifically human anti-islet antibodies

- 8 -

and complement effects, *in vitro*. Although complement components, are too large (>>150,000 Kd) to enter conventional poly-l-lysine microcapsules, it is possible that antibodies combine with shed donor antigens forming
5 complexes which bind to FcR of macrophages *in vivo* (in the peritoneal cavity) which could initiate cytokine release causing encapsulated islet destruction (80). Complement could facilitate binding of complexes to macrophages via the C3b receptor or by the release of chemotactic peptides that
10 could increase the number of macrophages.

Involvement of NOD T-lymphocytes in rejection of encapsulated islets has been proposed by Iwata, et al. (81), who found significant prolongation of encapsulated hamster-
15 to-NOD mouse encapsulated islet xenografts when NOD recipients were treated with deoxyspergualin (DSG), a T-cell inhibitory immunosuppressant (81). This data is consistent with prior finding of several laboratories, that treatment of NODs with monoclonal antibodies directed against CD4⁺
20 helper T cells or FK-506 prolonged function of both encapsulated and nonencapsulated rat-to-NOD islet xenograft (7,8,10,73) and these finding are similar to observations of Auchincloss (27), Pierson (82) and Gill (83), that CD4⁺ T cells play a dominate role in xenoreactivity.

A prominence of macrophages/monocytes in peri-microcapsular infiltrates of encapsulated islet allografts and xenografts in NOD mice and BB rats has been reported (7,33,36,74,76-78,84). Cytokines known to be products of macrophages,
30 including IL-1 and TNF (62,77,85,86), may be involved destruction of encapsulated islets. Both IL-1 and TNF have been reported to reduce insulin secretion and cause progressive damage of islet cells *in vitro* (58,62-64,85-87). Cytokine-mediated injury might occur directly or indirectly,
35 by activation of an intraperitoneal inflammatory response (30,77). Recently, it has been reported by Dr. J. Corbett (IPITA conf. 6/95), that there are as many as ten

- 9 -

macrophages within each islet. IL-1 induces nitric oxide synthase (NOS) (63-65), with resultant generation of nitric oxide (NO), which causes injury to mitochondria and to DNA in beta cells (63-65). Furthermore, this pathway of islet damage is worsened by TNF (88,89). Theoretically, macrophages from within donor islets and host peritoneal cavity or within the down islets could be involved in cytokine-mediated damage to encapsulated islets.

Studies of cytokine messenger RNA profiles in hamster-to-rat liver and pig-to-mouse islet xenografts have found selective increases in Th2 cytokines (IL-4, IL-5, IL-10) and no change from normal in IL-2 (11,90). These are distinctly different from those of O'Connell, et al. (91,92), who reported IL-2 messenger RNA in biopsies of allograft rejections of nonencapsulated islets. Increased Th2 activity relative to Th1 (93-95) activity is distinct from the known NOD 'Th1' anti-islet immune response (56,57,96). The Th2 response is characteristic of evoked antibody responses to foreign antigens and suggests that humoral reactions to encapsulated xenografts may be of critical importance. Furthermore, strategies designed to abrogate 'Th2' responses may significantly prolong encapsulated islet xenograft survival. The 'Th2' helper T-cell cytokine mRNA profile is characteristic of antibody responses to foreign antigens.

Costimulatory Molecules, APC's and Islet Xenograft Destruction by NOD Mice

Involvement of APCs in immune responses to islet xenografts is suggested by recent studies of Lenschow, et al. (12), who found that blockade of the co-stimulatory molecule, B7 with the soluble fusion protein, CTLA4Ig, prolonged human-to-mouse islet xenografts in SZN-diabetic mice. Several studies, *in vitro* and *in vivo*, have shown that foreign molecules which interact with the T cell receptor (peptides, specific antibodies, mitogens) fail on their own to stimulate naive T cells to proliferate (95,97), and may induce antigen-specific anergy. At least one additional

- 10 -

(costimulatory) signal is required, and it is delivered by APCs. In mice, one such costimulatory pathway involves the interaction of the T-cell surface antigen, CD28 with either one of two ligand, B7-1 and B7-2, on the APCs (95,97-102).
5 Once this full interaction of T-cells and APCs occurs, however, subsequent re-exposure of T-cells to peptide, mitogen, etc. will result in proliferation in the absence of costimulation. (95).

10 CTLA4 is a cell surface protein that is closely related to CD28; however, unlike CD28, CTLA4 is expressed only on activated T-cells. B7-1 has a high affinity for CLTA4 than CD28; and it has been suggested that CTLA4 may modulate functions of CD28 (97,103,104). CTLA4Ig is a recombinant
15 soluble fusion protein, combining the extracellular binding domain of the CTLA4 molecule with constant region of the IgG₁ gene. Both human and murine CTLA4Ig have been shown to inhibit T-lymphocyte responses in mice (141,142). Administration of CTLA4Ig to mice has been shown to induce
20 antigen-specific unresponsiveness (in a murine lupus model) (97,99,105) and long-term acceptance of murine cardiac allografts (106,107). In addition, Lenschow, et al., found that it induced tolerance to human islets in SZN-diabetic mice (12). CTLA4Ig has also been reported to reduce the
25 incidence of diabetes in NODs (108). There are no reports of effects of CTLA4Ig on islet graft survival in spontaneously-diabetic recipients, such as NOD mice. However, our studies show that CTLA4Ig significantly prolongs survival of encapsulated rabbit islets in NOD
30 recipients.

Recent studies have further illuminated helper T-cell-APC interactions, with recognition of the importance of binding of the APC-CD40 antigen to its ligand, GP39, on helper T-cells (109,110). A monoclonal hamster anti-murine GP39
35 antibody (MR1) blocks helper T-cell interactions with APCs, macrophages, effector T-cells and B-lymphocytes (109,110). Dr. A. Rossini has reported recently (IPITA conf. 6/95) that

- 11 -

MR1 plus B7 negative donor spleen cells day 7 allows long-term survival of both allo- and xeno-geneic islets in SZN-diabetic mice.

5 **The Immunogenicity of Encapsulated Islets and Mechanisms of Graft of Destruction**

Empty microcapsules have been reported to elicit no cellular responses (33,35,36). On the other hand, others have found reactions to empty capsules, (30,76,77,111,112). Impurities
10 in reagents such as contamination with endotoxin or high concentrations of mannuronate most likely contribute to bioincompatibility (113). It is apparent that some formulations of poly-l-lysine microcapsules are biocompatible and some are not. Until standardized reagents
15 are available, immunologic studies are microencapsulated islets can only be interpreted when investigators include empty microcapsule controls which document their biocompatibility.

20 Recently, de Vos, et al. (114) reported incomplete encapsulation or actual protrusion of islets through microcapsule membranes in some microcapsules, and suggested this biomechanical imperfection is one factor in microcapsule destruction. Similar observations have been
25 made by Chang (115), who found incorporation of islets and hepatocytes within the walls of poly-l-lysine alginate microcapsules. Several other investigators have published photomicrographs of encapsulated islets showing obvious entrapment of islets in capsules, walls, but did not comment
30 on this problem (35,116,117). Incomplete encapsulation would be anticipated to result in premature capsule fracture and exposure of donor islets to host cells; but there are no reports analyzing this as a source of donor antigen exposure, sensitization and host.

35

Relatively few studies have focused on the role of donor islet antigen(s) released from microcapsules in initiating host immune responses. Ricker, et al. (33) reported

- 12 -

similar, intense cellular reactions by NOD mice to rat insulinoma, hepatoma and pheochromocytoma cell lines in microcapsules and concluded that the NOD immune reaction was not islet-specific. Horcher, et al. (36) reported 15-week survival of 6/7 encapsulated Lewis rat islet isografts, compared to failure of 8/10 encapsulated Wistar-to-Lewis islet allografts within 56 days. Isograft biopsies showed viable islets, intact capsules and no pericapsular immune reaction (36), while biopsies of failed allografts revealed pericapsular cellular responses and nonviable islets. This is the only report in the literature with encapsulated islet isograft controls. Although the Lewis rat model is not one with autoimmune diabetes, the results are significant, and suggest that donor antigen(s) are the stimulus for subsequent host responses.

Summary of the Invention

This invention provides a method of inhibiting viable cells transplanted into a subject from being destroyed by the subject's immune system which comprises: a) containing the
5 viable cells, or tissue comprising the viable cells, prior to transplantation within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane; and b) treating the subject with a substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in an amount effective to inhibit the subject's immune
10 system from responding to said contained cells or tissue.

In one embodiment, the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event is CTLA4. Accordingly, this invention further provides a method of inhibiting viable
15 cells transplanted into a subject from being destroyed by the subject's immune system which comprises: a) containing the viable cells, or tissue comprising the viable cells, prior to transplantation within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane; and b) treating the subject with
20 CTLA4 in an amount effective to inhibit the subject's immune system from responding to said contained cells or tissue.

This invention also provides a method of treating diabetes in a subject which comprises: a) containing viable insulin-producing cells, or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells, within a device comprising a semipermeable
25 membrane so as to obtain contained viable insulin-producing cells; b) transplanting contained viable insulin-producing cells obtained in step (a) into the subject in an amount effective to treat diabetes in the subject; and c) treating the subject with a substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in an amount effective to inhibit the
30 subject's immune system from responding to an amount of contained viable insulin-producing cells according to step (b).
35

- 14 -

Brief Description of the Drawings

- 5 Figure 1: Encapsulated Lewis rat islet, day #150 after xenografting to unmodified diabetic NOD H&E. (x250). The microcapsule is a "double-wall" microcapsule.
- 10 Figure 2: Survival of islet xenograft, "double-wall" microcapsule.
- 15 Figure 3: Comparison of survival of rabbit islets encapsulated in microcapsules with a permeability of up to 70,000 Kd to survival of rabbit islets in microcapsules having a permeability of 100,000 Kd.
- 20 Figure 4: Effect of Lewis rat splenocyte priming on Lewis rat-to-NOD microencapsulated islet transplantation.
- 25 Figure 5: Effect of Lewis rat islet priming on Lewis rat-to-NOD encapsulated islet transplantation.
- 30 Figure 6: Microencapsulated dog islet, day #80, from peritoneum of NOD mouse treated with Gk1.5. H&E (x250).
- 35 Figure 7: Functioning, encapsulated rabbit islets, biopsied day #86, from peritoneum of NOD mouse, treated with CTLA4Ig. Note absence of NOD cell response and the presence of viable islets within capsule. H&E (x400).
- Figure 8: Effects of microencapsulation of islets combined with CTLA4Ig treatment on islet xenografts.
- Figure 9: Survival of microencapsulated mouse INS-CTLA4

- 15 -

islets transplanted into NODs. These islets express CTLA4.

5 Figure 10: Effects of transplanting rat islets into streptozotocin SZN - diabetic NOD-Scid mice.

Figure 11: Effects of transplanting rabbit islets into streptozotocin (SZN)-diabetic NOD-Scid mice.

10 Figure 12: Effects of transplanting microencapsulated rabbit islets into streptozotocin (SZN)-diabetic NOD-Scid mice.

15 Figure 13: Functioning, encapsulated rabbit islets, biopsied day #86, from peritoneum of NOD mouse, treated with CTLA4Ig. Note absence of NOD cell response and viable islets within capsule. H&E. (x400). Arrows point to outside of capsule wall.

20 Figure 14: Yield of Islets from Neonatal Porcine Pancreas (Total Islet #).

25 Figure 15: In Vitro Insulin Release form Nonencapsulated (N) and Encapsulated (E) Neonatal Porcine Islets (uU/1000 islets/24hr.)

30 Figure 16: Dispersed neonatal porcine "islets", in tissue culture, day #5. Anti-insulin immunocytochemistry demonstrates 5-10% beta cells. Approx. 400X.

35 Figure 17: Neonatal islet in microcapsule, biopsied day # 103 from SZN-diabetic NOD-Scid mouse. anti-insulin immunohistochemistry, showing intensely insulin-positive beta cells, occupying approximately 80% of islet. Approx. 400X. Arrow points to outer surface

- 16 -

of microcapsule membrane.

Figure 18:

Non-encapsulated intrasplenic/portal neonatal porcine islet xenograft in streptozotocin diabetic NOD-Scid mouse. Biopsies (not shown) revealed viable porcine islets in both liver and splenic parenchyma.

N=1

T=Transplant

S=Sacrificed for biopsies of spleen and liver

Figure 19:

Intraperitoneal microencapsulated neonatal porcine islet xenograft into streptozotocin-diabetic NOD-Scid mouse. Biopsied day #103 (see Fig. 20).

N=1

T=Transplant

S=Sacrificed

Figure 20:

Neonatal porcine islet in microcapsule, biopsied day #103 after xenotransplantation to SZN-diabetic NOD-Scid mouse. H & E, X 400. Arrow points to inner surface of microcapsule membrane.

Figure 21:

Encapsulated Neonatal Porcine Islet Xenografts (N=5) in NODs, treated with CTLA4Ig, 200 μ g i.p. Q.O.D., x 20 days. NOD 880 was biopsied at day #101 (see Fig. 22).

S=Sacrificed for biopsy

(---)=Graft failure

Figure 22:

Microencapsulated neonatal porcine islet, biopsied 101 days after xenotransplantation i.p. to spontaneously diabetic NOD mouse. CTLA4Ig, 200 μ g i.p. Q.O.D., days # 0-21. Arrow points to inside of intact microcapsule wall. No pericapsular NOD cellular response.

- 17 -

H. & E. x200.

Figure 23: Adjacent section of same biopsy Anti-insulin immunocytochemistry demonstrates that most cells are insulin-positive beta cells. x400.

Figure 24: Intraperitoneal microencapsulated neonatal porcine islet xenografts in NOD mice treated with CTLA4Ig⁺, which does not fix complement.

Figure 25A-D: Spleen cells were cultured at 2×10^6 cells/ml in 96-well plates with no antigen, 10 empty capsules, 10 capsules containing neonatal pig islets, 4×10^3 neonatal pig islets that were unirradiated or irradiated with 2000R. Spleen cells were obtained from normal NOD mice (panel A); diabetic NOD mice (panel B); diabetic NOD mice that were transplanted with encapsulated, neonatal pig islets and injected with CTLA4Ig (panel C) or mutant CTLA4Ig⁺ (panel D) as described in Fig. 24. After 48 hrs incubation, ³H-TdR was added and the cells harvested 18 hrs later. Results represent the average \pm SD of triplicate cultures.

Figure 26: Lymphokine production in cultures of spleen cells from the mice described in Fig. 24 were determined by ELISA. Spleen cells from normal or diabetic NOD mice were cultured with unirradiated neonatal, pig islets as described in Fig. 24. Supernatant fluids were harvested after 24 hrs of incubation and assayed for IL-4, IL-10 and IFN γ using a sandwich ELISA and the appropriate recombinant cytokines as standards.

- 18 -

Figure 27:

Model of immune response to micro encapsulated, xenogeneic islets by autoimmune, NOD mice. Secreted insulin clearly crosses the membrane of double walled microcapsules and regulated glucose levels in engrafted mice. 1): Potentially, other donor proteins or protein fragments of less than 100,000mw (AgX) that are shed or secreted by islets diffuse out of microcapsules and are endocytosed by dendritic cells. 2): Dendritic cells process proteins via the MHC class II pathway and present peptide X complexed with class II and co-stimulatory molecules to CD4⁺ T cells. In the presence of the appropriate cytokines, CD4⁺ T cells are activated and develop into Th2 cells that express CD40L (GP39). B cells with surface IgM that bind AgX endocytose and process it into peptides that bind MHC class II which are expressed on the surface of B cells. Th2 specific peptide X complexed with class II binds B cells and the interaction of CD40 with CD40L (GP39) causes the activation of B cells. 3): Activated B cells mature into plasma cells under the direction of Th2 lymphokines. 4): Plasma cells secrete specific antibody that forms complexed with AgX. 5): Binding of complexes to FcR activated macrophages to secrete a variety of mediators including IL-1, TNF α and nitric oxide (NO), all of which have toxic effects on islets and all of which are small enough to cross the double-walled microcapsules.

Figure 28A-B:

(A) Neonatal islet in microcapsule, biopsied day 103 from peritoneal cavity of SZN-diabetic NOD-Scid mouse (H&E) (approx. 240X). Arrow points to outer surface of microcapsule

- 19 -

membrane. (B) Same biopsy as (A), adjacent section. Antiinsulin immunohistochemistry, showing intensely insulin-positive beta cells, occupying approx. 80% of islet (approx. 240X). Arrow points to outer surface of microcapsule membrane.

Figure 29A-B: (A) Functioning encapsulated neonatal porcine islets, biopsied day 101, from peritoneal cavity of NOD mouse, treated with CTLA4-Ig for 21 days. Note absence of NOD cell response on outside of membrane and viable islet within capsule (H&E) (X240). Arrows point to outside of capsule wall. (B) Same biopsy as (A). Adjacent section showing majority of cells positive for insulin. Antiinsulin immunocytochemistry (X240).

Figure 30: Biopsy of microencapsulated pig islet xenograft from functioning (normoglycemic) transplant into spontaneously diabetic NOD mouse, day #239 after transplantation. Note viable islet cells within microcapsule. Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E), X400. NOD treated with CTLA4Ig for only 21 days after grafting.

Figure 31: Same biopsy as in Fig. 29; anti-insulin immunohistochemical stain, showing insulin (dark brown) granules in cytoplasm of pig islet "beta" cells within intact microcapsule. Note absence of host NOD cellular reaction on outside of microcapsule membrane (X400).

Figure 32: Microencapsulated pig islet xenograft biopsied on day #83 after successful transplant to CTLA4Ig-treated NOD mouse. Note intact "double-walled" microcapsule membrane, viable pig islet cells, and absence of NOD

- 20 -

cellular reaction on outside of membrane (H&E, X400).

5 Figure 33: Microencapsulated pig islet xenograft
 biopsied on day #180 with successful
 transplantation to NOD mouse. Note absence of
 NOD reaction to graft (clean, intact capsule
 membrane). NOD treated with CTLA4Ig for only
 21 days (X400, H&E).

10 Figure 34: Microencapsulated neonatal pig islet
 transplants into diabetic NOD mice treated
 with CTLA4-Ig for 21 days.

15 Figure 35: Microencapsulated neonatal pig islet
 transplants into diabetic NOD mice treated
 with mutant CTLA4-Ig for 21 days.

20 Figure 36: Neonatal porcine islet xenografts in NOD
 mice: effects of CTLA4-Ig and
 microencapsulation.

25 Figure 37: Islet-specific proliferation by spleen cells
 (SPC) from NODs with rejected or functioning
 grafts.

30 Figure 38: Spontaneous proliferation by spleen cells
 (SPC) from NODs with rejected or functioning
 grafts.

35 Figure 39A-B: (A) IL-2 present in peritoneal fluid on
 sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B)
 IL-2 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice
 (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

Figure 40A-B: (A) IL-2 secreted by spleen cells (SPC)
 cultured with porcine islets, transplanted
 NODs - not rejecting. (B) IL-2 secreted by

- 21 -

spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

5 Figure 41A-B: (A) IFN-gamma present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) IFN-gamma present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

10 Figure 42A-B: (A) IFN-gamma secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) IFN-gamma secretion by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

15 Figure 43A-B: (A) IL-4 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) IL-4 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

20 Figure 44A-B: (A) IL-4 secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) IL-4 secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

25 Figure 45A-B: (A) IL-5 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) IL-5 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

30 Figure 46A-B: (A) IL-10 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) IL-10 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

35 Figure 47A-B: (A) IL-10 secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) IL-10 secreted by

- 22 -

spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

5 Figure 48A-B: (A) IL-12 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) IL-12 present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

10 Figure 49A-B: (A) IL-12 secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) IL-12 secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

15 Figure 50A-B: (A) TNF-alpha (TNF- α) present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) TNF-alpha (TNF- α) present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

20 Figure 51A-B: (A) TNF-alpha (TNF- α) secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) TNF- α secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

25 Figure 52A-B: (A) TGF-beta (TGF- β) present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, transplanted NODs. (B) TGF-beta (TGF- β) present in peritoneal fluid on sacrifice (sac) day, untransplanted mice.

30 Figure 53A-B: (A) TGF-beta (TGF- β) secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) TGF-beta (TGF- β) secreted by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with porcine islets, transplanted

35

- 23 -

NODs - rejecting.

5 Figure 54A-B: (A) NO₂ produced by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with pig islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) NO₂ produced by spleen cells (SPC) cultured with pig islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

10 Figure 55A-B: (A) NO₂ produced by peritoneal exudate cells (PECs), i.e. from the "belly", after 96 hr in culture with original encapsulated porcine islets, transplanted NODs - not rejecting. (B) NO₂ produced by (PECs) after 96 hr in culture with original encapsulated porcine islets, transplanted NODs - rejecting.

15

Figure 56: Proliferation of spleen cells (SPC) from NOD #1335 to pig islets or insulin (Expt 288)

20 Figure 57A-B: (A) Proliferation of spleen cells (SPC) from NOD #1335 to pig islet cells in vitro (Expt 288); (B) Proliferation of spleen cells (SPC) from NOD #1335 (Expt 288).

25 Figure 58: NO₂ Production by cells from NOD #1335 (Expt 288).

30

Detailed Description of the Invention

35 This invention provides a method of inhibiting viable cells transplanted into a subject from being destroyed by the subject's immune system which comprises: a) containing the viable cells, or tissue comprising the viable cells, prior to transplantation within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane; and b) treating the subject with a

- 24 -

substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in an amount effective to inhibit the subject's immune system from responding to said contained cells or tissue.

5 As used herein, an "immune-system costimulation event" is an interaction between an APC and a T-cell required in conjunction with the binding of an MHC-bound antigen on the surface of the APC to the T cell receptor. As used herein, APCs are "antigen presenting cells", which are known to those
10 of skill in the art. Immune-system costimulation events include any specific binding of an APC cell-surface molecule (other than an MHC-bound antigen) to a specific ligand on a T cell. Such specific bindings include, but are not limited to, binding of a B7 molecule (present on the surface of an
15 APC) to a CTLA4 receptor or a CD28 receptor on the surface of a T cell, and binding of a CD40 molecule (present on the surface of an APC) to GP39 (on the surface of a T cell).

Substances which inhibit immune-system costimulation events
20 are known in the art and include, but are not limited to, T cell or APC cell-surface-molecule analogs, such as MR1 (which blocks the binding of CD40 expressed on the surface of an APC to GP39 expressed on the surface of a T cell), or CTLA4 (which blocks the binding of a B7 molecule to a CD28
25 receptor or a CTLA4 receptor).

In one embodiment of the method for inhibiting destruction of viable transplanted cells described herein, the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event is
30 CTLA4. The term CTLA4, for purposes of this invention, is meant to indicate any proteinaceous construct which comprises an amino acid sequence which is the same as or sufficiently the same as the amino acid sequence of the CTLA4 receptor such that the proteinaceous construct is
35 capable of binding to a B7 molecule, thereby blocking the B7 molecule from binding to a CTLA4 receptor on a T cell. Proteinaceous constructs are well known in the art and indicate any molecule which comprises amino acid moieties

- 25 -

linked to one another by peptide bonds; including peptides, polypeptides, and molecules comprising peptide and/or peptide subunits. Thus, the term CTLA4 includes, but is not limited to, molecules expressed by the gene encoding the B7-binding site of the CTLA4 receptor in genetically engineered cells, molecules expressed by mutants of the gene encoding the B7-binding site of the CTLA4 receptor which molecules are capable of binding to a B7 molecule, and synthetic amino acid chains having an amino acid sequence which is the same as or sufficiently the same as the amino acid sequence of the CTLA4 receptor such that they are able to bind to B7. CTLA4 also includes soluble CTLA4 comprising the extracellular binding domain of the CTLA4 receptor, such as CTLA4Ig. Accordingly, the term CTLA4 for purposes of this invention also includes CTLA4Ig, i.e. a recombinant soluble fusion protein which combines the extracellular binding domain of the CTLA4 receptor with the constant region of IgG₁.

In an embodiment of this invention, the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event also alters the cytokine profile of the subject so as to protect the contained cells or tissue from the subject's immune system. The term "cytokine profile" means the type and quantity of each type of cytokine produced in a subject at a given time. Cytokines are proteins which have an immune effect and which are released by white blood cells. Examples of cytokines include, but are not limited to interferon (such as gamma-interferon), tumor necrosis factor, interleukin (IL) 1, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, and IL-10. For example, the substance may be a substance which increases the production of gamma-interferon in the subject. An example of a substance which alters the cytokine profile of a subject so as to protect contained cells or tissue grafted into the subject is CTLA4Ig.

In another embodiment, the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event binds complement.

Substances which bind complement favor prolonged survival of contained cells or tissue grafted into the subject. An example of a substance which binds complement is CTLA4Ig.

- 5 In another embodiment of this invention, the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event does not alter the cytokine profile of the subject so as to protect the contained cells or tissue from the subject's immune system. The term "cytokine profile" means the type and quantity of
10 each type of cytokine produced in a subject at a given time. Cytokines are proteins which have an immune effect and which are released by white blood cells. Examples of cytokines include, but are not limited to interferon (such as gamma-interferon), tumor necrosis factor, interleukin (IL) 1, IL-
15 2, IL-4, IL-6, and IL-10. For example, the substance may be a substance which increases the production of gamma-interferon and IL-2 in the subject. An example of a substance which does not alter the cytokine profile of a subject so as to protect contained cells or tissue grafted
20 into the subject is CTLA4Ig. In an embodiment, the substance and the containing of the viable cells within the device comprising the semipermeable membrane prevents host immune cell proliferation in the subject. In an embodiment of the above-described method the device comprising the
25 semipermeable membrane is a hollow, fiber, a disc, or a sphere. In a further embodiment of the above-described method the device comprising the semipermeable membrane is a microcapsule.
- 30 This invention also provides a method of inhibiting viable cells transplanted into a subject from being destroyed by the subject's immune system which comprises: a) containing the viable cells, or tissue comprising the viable cells, prior to transplantation within a device comprising a
35 semipermeable membrane; and b) treating the subject with CTLA4 in an amount effective to inhibit the subject's immune system from responding to said contained cells or tissue.

Devices comprising a semipermeable membrane useful for transplantation of viable cells or tissue are well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art, and any such device may be used in the subject invention. Devices useful for the subject invention may be comprised of various materials and may be formed into various shapes, such materials and shapes being well known in the art. Any particular device for an application of this invention is selectable based on factors including, but not limited to, the biocompatibility of the material with the subject, the site of transplantation, whether the transplantation is intravascular or extravascular, the method of transplantation, availability, and economy. Examples of suitable shapes for devices include, but are not limited to, hollow fibers, discs, and spheres. Suitable materials include, but are not limited to, agarose hydrogel, plastics, polymers, and polyamino acids. A device may be comprised of more than one material.

In a preferred embodiment of the subject invention, the device is a microcapsule. As used herein, the term "microcapsule" means any polyamino acid spherical capsule. Microcapsules as defined herein and their methods of manufacture are well known in the art and include, but are not limited, single layered, double layered, or multilayered polyamino acid spheres, as well as polyamino acid spheres comprising a layer or more than one layer of alginate.

The viable cells or the tissue comprising the viable cells in the aforementioned method of this invention may be derived from any source for viable cells. In one embodiment, the viable cells or the tissue are derived from a xenogeneic donor, i.e. a subject which is a different species from the subject into which the viable cells or tissue are transplanted. In another embodiment, the viable cells or the tissue comprising the viable cells are derived from an allogeneic donor, i.e. a subject which is of the same species as the subject into which the viable cells or tissue are transplanted. In a further embodiment, the

- 28 -

5 viable cells or the tissue comprising the viable cells are derived from the subject into which they are transplanted, i.e. they are, inter alia, obtained from the subject, contained within the device, and transplanted back into the subject. Viable cells obtained from the subject may, for example, be genetically engineered after they are obtained and before they are transplanted back into the subject.

10 The viable cells or tissue comprising viable cells may be obtained from any donor. In one embodiment, the donor is a mammal. Such a mammalian donor may, for example, be a calve, a pig, a rabbit, a rat, a mouse, or a human. The viable cells or tissue comprising viable cells may be obtained from a mammalian neonate, such as a neonatal pig.

15 The subject of the invented method described herein may be any subject into which transplantation of viable cells is desired. In one embodiment, the subject is a human. If the subject is a human, the viable cells, or tissue containing them, are in one embodiment derived from a mammal, for example a human.

20 In another embodiment, the subject is a domesticated animal. As used herein, a domesticated animal is any animal subjected to human intervention. Domesticated animals include, for example, farm animals which are raised by humans and which are used as a resource for products for human consumption. Such products include, but are not limited to, meat, milk, and leather. Examples of domesticated animals include, but are not limited to, cows, pigs, sheep, horses, and chickens. Domesticated animals useful in applications of the subject invention may be adults, infants, or domesticated animals at any other developmental stage.

30
35 In one embodiment wherein the subject is a domesticated animal, the viable cells comprise cells which secrete a hormone which promotes growth in the domesticated animal.

- 29 -

Such hormones are well known to those of ordinary skill, including hormones such as growth hormone and insulin. The viable cells secreting such a hormone are in one embodiment genetically engineered to secrete the hormone. That is they have been genetically engineered to contain the gene encoding the hormone and are capable of expressing the gene.

In the aforementioned method of this invention, the viable cells in one embodiment comprise cells which secrete a biologically active substance. The term "biologically active substance" as used herein means any substance which is capable of eliciting a physiological response in a subject. The biologically active substance may illicit a response in the subject into which the cells producing it are transplanted. Cells which secrete biologically active substances are well known in the art, and any such cells may be used in the subject invention.

In one embodiment, the cells which secrete a biologically active substance are endocrine cells. Endocrine cells are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and include, but are not limited to, insulin-producing cells, hepatocytes, parathyroid cells, and pituitary cells. In another embodiment, the cells which secrete a biologically active substance are neuroectodermal cells. Neuroectodermal cells are also well known in the art, and include, but are not limited to, adrenal cells and lymphocytes.

In another embodiment, the cells are genetically engineered to secrete a biologically active substance. For example, the cells may be genetically engineered to secrete a biologically active substance useful for treating the subject into which they are transplanted. Thus, the subject method provides a novel, useful, and advantageous drug delivery system for treatment of subjects afflicted with conditions including, but not limited to, cancer and HIV infection. If the subject is afflicted with cancer, the transplanted viable cells may, for example, be genetically

- 30 -

engineered to secrete Interleukin-2, a cytokine, or a lymphokine. If the subject is infected with HIV, the transplanted viable cells may, for example, be genetically engineered to secrete a substance which stimulates lymphocyte production in the subject, such as a T cell growth factor or the HIV T cell receptor.

In the method of the subject invention, the permeability of the semipermeable membrane of the device is determined based on factors well known in the art, for example, the size of the cells or tissue being contained, the size of any substances needed to permeate the membrane in order to sustain the cells or tissue, and the size of any biologically active substances secreted by the cells which are desired to permeate from the device. In one embodiment, the semipermeable membrane is impermeable to lymphocytes. In another embodiment, the semipermeable membrane is impermeable to lymphocytes and immunoglobulins. Using a semipermeable membrane which is impermeable to immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes prevents contact between the immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes of the subject and the contained viable cells, and thereby prevents destruction of the contained cells which would result from such contact.

Any suitable method of treatment may be used in the subject invention to treat the subject with the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event, and such methods are well-known in the art. For example, the substance may be administered by injection to the subject in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable composition. If the substance is CTLA4, CTLA4Ig may be directly administered to the subject, or in another embodiment, cells genetically engineered to secrete CTLA4, that is cells which have been genetically engineered to contain a gene encoding a molecule capable of binding to a B7 molecule and to express that molecule, may be transplanted into the subject.

In another embodiment of the invention, treatment of the

- 31 -

subject with the substance comprises transplanting into the subject cells genetically engineered to secrete the substance. If cells genetically engineered to secrete the substance are transplanted into the subject, such cells may themselves be contained within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane prior to transplantation. In different embodiments, the semipermeable membrane of the device containing the cells secreting the substance is impermeable to immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes, thereby preventing destruction of these cells which would otherwise result from such contact.

In the aforementioned embodiments, treatment with the substance may occur before, after, or contemporaneously with transplantation of the viable cells or tissue.

In another embodiment of the subject invention, treating the subject with the substance comprises containing cells genetically engineered to secrete the substance within the device containing the viable cells or tissue prior to transplantation.

In a further embodiment of the invention, treating the subject with the substance comprises genetically engineering the viable cells transplanted into the subject to secrete the substance prior to transplantation.

The amount of the substance effective to inhibit the subject's immune system from responding to said contained cells or tissue is determined by factors well-known to those of skill in the art, including, but not limited to, the amount of viable cells or tissue transplanted into the subject, and the size and weight of the subject.

Inhibiting the subject's immune system from responding to the contained viable cells or tissue by the method of the subject invention involves an inhibition of immunoglobulin production in the subject and an inhibition of macrophage

- 32 -

activation in the subject. Such immunoglobulins and activated macrophages would otherwise be capable of reacting with, and destroying, the contained viable cells or tissue.

5 This invention also provides a method of treating diabetes in a subject which comprises: a) containing viable insulin-producing cells, or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells, within a device comprising a semipermeable
10 membrane so as to obtain contained viable insulin-producing cells; b) transplanting contained viable insulin-producing cells obtained in step (a) into the subject in an amount effective to treat diabetes in the subject; and c) treating the subject with a substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in an amount effective to inhibit the
15 subject's immune system from responding to an amount of contained viable insulin-producing cells according to step (b).

20 Substances which inhibit an immune-system costimulation event are known in the art, and any such substance may be used in the method for treating diabetes described herein. Substances which inhibit an immune-system costimulation event which may be used in the subject method for treating diabetes are described above. In one embodiment, the
25 substance is CTLA4.

The viable insulin-producing cells, or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells, may be obtained from any known source for insulin-producing cells or tissue
30 comprising insulin-producing cells.

In one embodiment of the subject invention, viable insulin-producing cells are derived from pancreatic islet tissue. In another embodiment, the viable insulin-producing cells
35 comprise cells which have been genetically engineered prior to transplantation to secrete insulin. The viable cells or tissue may be derived from a xenogeneic donor, an allogeneic donor, or they may be derived from the subject prior to

- 33 -

transplantation. If the cells are derived from the subject, in one embodiment, they are genetically engineered to produce insulin after they have been removed from the subject, prior to being transplanted back into the subject.

5

The viable insulin-producing cells or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells, such as a pancreatic islet tissue, may be obtained from any donor. In one embodiment, the donor is a mammal. Such a mammalian donor may, for example, be a calve, a pig, a rabbit, a rat, a mouse, or a human. The viable insulin-producing cells or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells, such as pancreatic islet tissue, may be obtained from a mammalian neonate, such as a neonatal pig. In one embodiment, the viable insulin-producing cells or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells used in the subject invention comprises neonatal porcine (pig) pancreatic cells.

10

15

The subject of the invented method described herein may be any subject into which transplantation of viable cells is desired. In one embodiment, the subject is a human. If the subject is a human, the viable cells, or tissue containing them, are in one embodiment derived from a mammal, for example a human.

20

25

Devices comprising a semipermeable membrane are well-known to those of ordinary skill as described above, and any such device may be used in the subject method of treating diabetes. In different embodiments of the method, the device is a hollow fiber, a disk, and a sphere. In another embodiment of the method, the device is a microcapsule as described above.

30

The method of treating diabetes described herein may be applied to any subject for whom diabetes treatment is desired. In one embodiment of the invented method for treating diabetes in a subject, the subject is afflicted with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). In another

35

- 34 -

embodiment of the method, the subject is a mammal, for example a human.

5 The amount of contained viable insulin-producing cells transplanted into the subject effective to treat diabetes in the subject depends on factors known to those of ordinary skill, including, but not limited to, factors such as the weight of the subject, and the severity of the diabetes.

10 The permeability of the semipermeable membrane of the device in the subject method of treating diabetes is determined by factors known to those of ordinary skill, including those factors for determining permeability described above. In
15 different embodiments of the method, the semipermeable membrane is impermeable to immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes.

20 Treatment of the subject with the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in the subject method of treating diabetes includes those methods of treatment described above. If the substance is CTLA4, treatment may comprise administering CTLA4Ig to the subject, for example by injecting CTLA4Ig into the subject. Treatment with the
25 substance may, as described above, comprise transplanting into the subject cells genetically engineered to secrete the substance. Such genetically engineered cells may themselves be contained within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane prior to transplantation. If treatment with the
30 substance comprises transplanting into the subject cells genetically engineered to secrete the substance contained within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane, the device is in different embodiments impermeable to immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes.

35 In the aforementioned methods of treating the subject with a substance, such as CTLA4, capable of inhibiting an immune-system costimulation event, treatment may occur before, after, or contemporaneously with transplantation of the

- 35 -

contained viable insulin-producing cells into the subject.

5 In another embodiment of the subject method of treating diabetes, treating the subject with the substance capable of inhibiting an immune-system costimulation event comprises containing cells genetically engineered to secrete the substance within the device containing the viable insulin-producing cells or tissue prior to transplantation.

10 In another embodiment of the subject method of treating diabetes, treating the subject with the substance comprises genetically engineering the viable insulin-producing cells to secrete the substance prior to transplantation.

15 Inhibiting the subject's immune system from responding to contained viable insulin-producing cells or tissue by the subject method of treating diabetes involves an inhibition of immunoglobulin production and of macrophage activation in the subject which would otherwise react with and lead to the
20 destruction of the viable insulin-producing cells or tissue.

This invention will be better understood from the "Experimental Details" section which follows. However, one skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific
25 methods and results discussed therein are not intended to limit, and rather merely illustrate, the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

Experimental Details

Improvements in Microcapsule Design

An improved formulation of poly-L-lysine-alginate microencapsulation which allows nearly indefinite survival of rat islets in spontaneously diabetic NOD mice is the "double-wall" microcapsule (Figures 1 and 2). This double-wall microcapsule is more durable than conventional microcapsules, with fewer capsule wall defects, has a measured membrane permeability of approximately 100,000 Kd, and excludes IgG (unlike conventional design capsules, which allowed passage of IgG and 148,000 Kd fluoresceinated dextran) (9,19,20,118). These data support the relevance of encapsulated islet xenografts for eventual application in humans with IDDM.

Poly-L-Lysine (PLL) Concentration Alters Permeability of PLL-Alginate Microcapsules

It was postulated that microencapsulated islet xenograft survival would be influenced by microcapsule permeability. We found that microcapsule permeability may be altered by increasing or decreasing the concentration of PLL (poly-L-lysine) in the microcapsule formula. Red blood cells were encapsulated in alginate via an air jet system and then incubated with various polyamino acids including PLL. The RBCs were then lysed and hemoglobin (MW 64,500) efflux was measured spectrophotometrically at 480nm as a function of time alongside a concurrent control. Permeability coefficient was calculated according to the following formula: $(2.303 \cdot C_f \cdot V_t \cdot S) / (C_i \cdot A_t)$, where C_i and C_f are the initial and final hemoglobin concentrations, V_t and A_t are the total volumes and areas of capsules respectively, and $S = \text{slope of } \ln (C_t - C_f) / (C_i - C_t)$ (119). PLL substitutions (poly-L-ornithine, alanine, aspartate and histidine) did not result in viable capsules. PLL molecular weight alterations did not effect permeability. PLL concentration was the most critical factor in altering capsule diffusion. These observations are supported by the recent findings of other investigators (119). There was a

- 37 -

thirteen fold decrease in hemoglobin efflux occurring in capsules that had a fourfold increase in PLL (see Table 1). In experiments, encapsulated rabbit islet survival in NODs is prolonged using microcapsules with permeability <70,000 Kd vs. 100,000 Kd (see Figure 3).

5

Table 1 Increasing PLL Concentration Reduces Microcapsule Permeability to Hemoglobin

PLL Concentration (% w/v)	0.050	0.125	0.137	0.144	0.150	0.200
Permeability constant (E-06cm/sec)	50	56	52	30	6.7	3.8

Microcapsules Prevent or Delay Host Sensitization

To clarify the mechanism of long-term microcapsule protection of xenogeneic rat islets, experiments were performed in which paired diabetic NODs were pre-treated with saline or Lewis rat islets (200 intra-peritoneally) or 10^6 Lewis rat splenocytes intra-peritoneally. Encapsulated Lewis islets were xenografted into presensitized and control NODs 14 days later. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, both islet- and splenocyte pretreatment resulted in rapid graft rejection while non-presensitized NODs accepted encapsulated islet xenografts long-term. These data suggest that a major function of microcapsules is to prevent host sensitization, rather than to protect grafts from the effector arm of the response. Thus, maneuvers which reduce islet Immunogenicity may be synergistic with islet encapsulation.

Comparisons of Encapsulated Islet Iso-, Allo- and Xenograft Survival in NODs

We have found that microencapsulation allowed islet xenograft survival in NODs of 79 ± 15 days ($N=8$) ($X \pm SE$) for Lewis rat islets, vs. 20 ± 2 days ($N=7$) for rabbit islets and 14 ± 4 ($N=3$) for dog islets (Table 2), with similar peri-microcapsule NOD cell accumulations at rejection. NODs also rejected encapsulated, allogenic Balb/c islets in 73 ± 31 days ($N=4$) and encapsulated isologous NOD islets in 44 ± 7 days ($N=4$) (Table 2). However, biopsies of these allo- and isologous grafts, at rejection, have shown few host macrophages adherent to microcapsules, while free peritoneal cells (thus far not characterized) were present. Thus encapsulated islet xenograft rejection is distinct from iso- and allo-graft rejection in this model.

- 40 -

Table 2.**Islet Iso-, Allo- and Xenografts in NOD Mice**

Group	Donor-Recip	Technique	Rx.	(N)	Surv (days) @
1	NOD-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	4	44 ± 7 [*]
2	Balb-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	4	6, 7, 7
3	LeRat-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	8	5, 5
4	Dog-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	3	73 ± 31
5	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	7	79 ± 15
6	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	CyA	4	14 ± 4
7	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	CTLA4Ig	7	20 ± 2
8	Rabbit-NOD	Splenic	CTLA4Ig	2	22 ± 3
9	Rabbit-NOD-Scid	Splenic	-	1	22 ± 6
10	Rabbit-NOD-Scid	CAP/I.P.	-	1	98 ± 25 [#]
11	LeRat-NOD-Scid	Splenic	-	2	6
12	Rabbit-NOD-Scid	Splenic	-	1	119 ⁸
13	Rabbit-NOD-Scid	CAP/I.P.	-	4	56 ± 11
14	LeRat-NOD-Scid	Splenic	-	2	124 ⁸
15	Calf-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	1	24
16	Pig-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	2	6, 8
17	Human-NOD	CAP/I.P.	(-)	1	6

^{*}=P<.002 vs. Group 7; @= Mean ± SEM; [#]=P<.05 vs. Group 7;
⁸=P<.003 vs. Group 7
CAP/I.P.= microencapsulated islet graft to peritoneal cavity;
Splenic = Nonencapsulated islets grafted beneath splenic capsule.

We have also found that microencapsulation prolongs the functional survival of islet xenografts in NODs, when compared to survival of unencapsulated islets injected into the spleen. The same is true for islet allografts and for islet isografts into NODs (Table 3).

Table 3.

Beneficial Effect of "Double-Wall" Microencapsulation of Survival of Islet Iso-, Allo-and Xenografts in NOD Mice

Donor-Recip	Technique	(N)	Surv(days)@
NOD-NOD	CAP/I.P.	4	44±7*
NOD-NOD	Splenic	3	6,7,7
Balb-NOD	CAP/I.P.	4	73±31*
Balb-NOD	Splenic	2	5,5
Lewis Rat-NOD	CAP/I.P.	8	79±15*
Lewis Rat-NOD	Splenic	9	19±3
Dog-NOD	CAP/I.P.	3	14±4*
Dog-NOD	Splenic	2	0,0
Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	7	20±2*
Rabbit-NOD	Splenic	2	5,6
Neonatal Pig-NOD	CAP/I.P.	8	27±13*
Neonatal Pig-NOD	Splenic	3	6±1

p<.01 vs. splenic: @=Mean ± SEM. CAP/I.P. = microencapsulated islet graft to peritoneal cavity;

Splenic = Nonencapsulated islets grafted beneath splenic capsule.

Functioning and rejected encapsulated xenografts were biopsied from the peritoneal graft sites of spontaneously diabetic NOD mice, on days #4-#50 post-transplantation. Controls included normal mouse peritoneal fluid and peritoneal fluid from NOD mice bearing empty capsules or capsules with functioning (recipient normoglycemic) rat islets (20,74). However, cell number increased dramatically at rejection on days #14 and #50. Pipetting of biopsied capsules freed adherent cells. Flow cytometric analyses revealed that 20-50% of non-adherent peritoneal cells were B220⁺ (B cells), and that the majority of free peritoneal cells and cells adherent to microcapsules were Mac1⁺ (20,74). The percentages of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ peritoneal cells were low (4-9%). By FACS analysis, the phenotype of peritoneal Mac1 cells shifted from predominantly Gran1⁻ to Gran 1⁺ during

- 42 -

rejection of xenogeneic islets in microcapsules (vs. empty capsules) (20,74,120). These findings were confirmed by immunocytochemistry (20,74). In addition, immunocytochemistry documented IgG and IgM around microcapsules, and IL-1 and TNF alpha both around and within microcapsules (20,74).

Analysis of Cytokine Messenger RNA (mRNA) in Encapsulated Islet Xenografts Biopsies from NODs

To elucidate the pathogenesis of NOD destruction of encapsulated islets, mRNA was extracted from recipient NOD peritoneal cells and expression of mRNA for IL-2, IL-4, and IL-10 was studied by RT-PCR, as previously described (121). Integrity of RNA samples was assessed by inspection of northern transfer and hybridization with the probe for the 3' untranslated region of beta actin (121). IL-4 was detected in the majority of xenografts undergoing rejection. IL-10 expression was variable (Table 4). IL-2 was detected during autoimmune destruction of NOD isografts, (and in one allograft) but only rarely in rejecting xenografts (Table 4). These data suggest that the primary T cell response in rejecting encapsulated islet xenografts is "Th2-like". This interpretation is consistent with the observation that large numbers of activated macrophages and immunoglobulins are associated with rejecting encapsulated islet xenografts in NODs. Thus, it is possible that rejection of encapsulated islet xenografts is initiated by soluble, or shed, xenoantigens that are processed via the Class II pathway by host APC. These APC then activate Th2 cells via B7/CD28 dependent mechanisms. We postulate that formation of antigen-antibody complexes in the peritoneal cavity activates macrophages to release cytokines that are directly toxic to encapsulated islets.

Table 4.

5 CYTOKINE mRNA IN BIOPSIES OF ENCAPSULATED XENO- ISLETS IN
NOD MICE

10	Islet	Donor	NOD#	Sample	Day Rejected	Day Biopsied	mRNAs		
	IL10	NOD		194	FC	39	40	IL2	IL4
	+	-							+
			291	FC	14	21	+	-	-
		Balb/c	487	Cap	12	14	+	-	-
15	Rat		154	Cap	18	20	-	+	-
			154	FC	18	20	-	+	-
			58	Cap	34	38	-	+	+
			165	Cap	21	28	-	+	-
			54	Cap	136	143	+	+	+
20			54	FC	136	143	+	-	-
			107	FC	41	45	-	-	-
			453	Cap	132	134	+	-	-
	Canine		141	Cap	17	24	-	+	+
			268	Cap	13	14	-	-	-
25			268	FC	13	14	-	-	-
			69	FC	18	24	-	+	+
	Rabbit		91	Cap	35	49	-	-	-
			91	FC	35	49	-	+	-
			151	Cap	28	32	+	+	-
30			46	FC	12	15	-	+	-
			55	FC	18	21	-	+	-
			152	FC	Funct.	15	-	+	-
			157	FC	Funct.	15	+	-	-
35	Human		136	Cap	6	8	-	+	+

Cap = Cells adherent to capsules

FC = Free peritoneal cells

† = RT-PCR (-) is undetectable and (+) is detectable

40

The NOD-MHC is Necessary for Rejection of Encapsulated Islet Xenografts

45 Both NOD and (SZN-diabetic) B10.H-2^{g7} (expresses the NOD-MHC-linked disease allele) rejected encapsulated rat islets, while NOD.H-2^b mice, which express all of the non-MHC-linked diabetes susceptibility genes, accepted encapsulated rat islets for >100 days (similar to B10 controls) (75). This suggests that the NOD-MHC may contribute to destructive responses against encapsulated islets which are distinct

50

from diabetes susceptibility, since neither B10.H-2^{g7} nor NOD.4-2^t mice develop diabetes spontaneously (20,75). The possibility that SZN treatment of B10.H-2^{g7} mice may have initiated an autoimmune response was considered; however, 2/2 non-diabetic (no SZN treatment) B10.H-2^{g7} mice rejected encapsulated rat islets (by biopsy histology, day #60) (75).

10 CD8⁺ Depletion Does Not Protect Encapsulated Islet Xenografts in NODs

It was found that treatment of NOD recipients of encapsulated rabbit islets with either monoclonal antibody 53.6.7, (100µg i.p. day -5 and then twice weekly) (anti-CD8) or cyclosporine (CyA), 30. Mg/kg, s.c., daily had no effect on graft survival (Table 2). CD8⁺ cell depletion was confirmed by flow cytometry of NOD spleen and peritoneal cells. Biopsies of failed grafts revealed intense host cellular responses and non-viable islets within intact microcapsules. These data are consistent with prior observations, that CD4⁺ (but not CD8) T-cells play a dominate role in non-encapsulated islet xenograft rejection (83). They also are consistent with a predominantly Th2 NOD rejection mechanism of encapsulated islet xenografts.

25 Co-stimulatory Blockade Prolongs Encapsulated Islets Xenografts in Diabetic NODs

It was shown previously that inhibition of CD4⁺ helper T-cells by administration of monoclonal antibody GK 1.5 to diabetic NOD recipients resulted in significantly increased survival (>100 days) of both encapsulated rat and dog islets (7,84) (Figure 6). The experiments herein show that treatment of NOD mice with CTLA4Ig (200µg i.p. day #0, and QOD until day #90) significantly prolonged encapsulated rabbit islet survival, from 20 ± 2 days to 98 ± 25 days (p<.05) (see Table 2 and Figures 7 and 8).

This suggests that an "indirect" pathway of antigen presentation is dominant in NOD responses to encapsulated

islet xenografts. Unlike findings with human islet transplanted to SZN-diabetic mice (12), CTLA4Ig alone did not increase nonencapsulated rabbit or rat islet survival in NODs (intrasplenic or renal subcapsule) (Table 2), suggesting that encapsulation and CTLA4Ig both were required to prolong graft survival.

Furthermore, the experiments herein show that encapsulated female islets from INSCTLA4 mice, which express CTLA4 on the beta cell insulin promoter, function long-term in NODs (see Figure 9). Unencapsulated INSCTLA4 islets were rejected by NODs in 6-7 days. These data suggest that indefinite survival of discordant islet xenografts may be achieved by combinations of donor islet encapsulation and limited host immunomodulation. These data also support the working hypothesis that donor antigen(s) are shed from microcapsules and processed by APCs which activate CD4⁺ T cells via B7/CD28-dependent mechanisms. In this model, CTLA4-transgenic mice secrete CTLA4, along with insulin, and CTLA4 inhibits antigen presentation. Interestingly, female mice secrete more CTLA4 than do male mice in this transgenic model (pers. Comm.).

NOD-Scid Mice Accept Rat and Rabbit Islet Xenografts Long-Term

These experiments demonstrate that NOD-scid mice are susceptible to MLD-SZN diabetes (30mg/kg daily x5); and reversal of NOD-scid diabetes with xenografts of nonencapsulated and encapsulated rat and rabbit islets for greater than 50 days is documented (see Figures 10,11, and 12 and Table 2). Thus, the NOD-scid mice will serve as a good recipient model for the transfer of antibodies and/or T cells for studies of the mechanisms by which encapsulated islets are rejected. We noted recurrent hyperglycemia in 3/4 NOD-scids receiving microencapsulated rabbit islets, on days #51, #68, and #70. Biopsies revealed disrupted capsules and minimal cellular failure for technical reasons, since empty microcapsule controls done concurrently, showed

broken microcapsules (in 1/3) and intact microcapsules (in 2/3) at day #50.

Costimulation Blockade with CTLA4Ig

5 Method:

Adult New Zealand rabbit islets were isolated by duct-injection, collagenase digestion. Rabbit islets (approx. 2000) were encapsulated in double-wall, poly-L-lysine-alginate microcapsules and xenografted intraperitoneally in 10 NODs, as previously reported (7,20). Controls received approximately 2000 unencapsulated rabbit islets xenografted beneath the splenic or renal capsule, as previously described (7,20).

15 Murine CTLA4Ig, provided by Bristol-Myers-Squibb, Seattle, WA, was administered at 200ug intraperitoneally (i.p.), day-1 and then Q.O.D. for 14 or 92 days, or until graft rejection.

20 Controls included NODs receiving identically encapsulated rabbit islets (i.p), and given no additional treatments, cyclosporine 30mg/kg s.c., day-1, and then daily, or monoclonal anti-CD8 antibody #53.6.7.7 (A.T.C.C.), 100µg i.p. day-5, +2, and then weekly.

25 Biopsies of long-term functioning peritoneal microcapsules were done periodically, using metaflane anesthesia and sterile technique. Removal of 100-200 microcapsules allowed histologic light microscopic studies without altering graft-related normoglycemia. 30

At 180 days after successful encapsulated rabbit islet xenografting, splenectomy was performed on one long-term functioning, biopsy-proven, CTLA4Ig-treated NOD. These 35 splenocytes (10^7) were passively transferred, intraperitoneally, to two naive diabetic NODs, which subsequently received identically encapsulated fresh rabbit islets (donor-type New Zealand, not inbred),

intraperitoneally, on day 10-14 after splenocyte transfer. Statistical difference between groups were assessed by use Student's "t"-tested and by ANOVA.

5 Results:

10 Treatment of NODs with CTLA4Ig prolonged survival of intraperitoneal poly-L-lysine-alginate microencapsulated donor rabbit islet xenografts (CAP/I.P.) In spontaneously diabetic NODs, when compared to either islet
15 microencapsulation or host CTLA4Ig treatment alone. The longest functioning grafts were in NODs treated for 92 days with CTLA4IgK, but mean graft survival was not statistically different from that of NODs which received CTLA4Ig for only 14 days (See Table 5). By contrast, recipient NOD treatment
20 with cyclosporine A (CyA), monoclonal antibodies specific for CD8 (53.6.7.7) or CTL4Ig alone were ineffective (See Table 5). Biopsies of long-term surviving encapsulated rabbit islets from NODs documented intact microcapsules, viable donor islets, and absence of per-capsular NOD
25 cellular response (See Figure 13).

30 Biopsies of failed CTLA4Ig-treated, encapsulated rabbit islet xenografts showed primarily disrupted (broken) microcapsules, few viable islets, and minimal pericapsular cellular reaction. Biopsies of intrasplenic rabbit islets at rejection showed nuclear and cytoplasmic damage and nonviable islets. Biopsies of controls receiving intraperitoneal encapsulated rabbit islets, plus CyA or 53.6.7.7 recipient treatments or no treatment, performed at
35 rejection on days 12-52 post-grafting, uniformly showed marked pericapsular accumulations of macrophages, neutrophils, and lymphocytes, as previously described (143,3,144).

Both NODS receiving encapsulated rabbit islets 10-14 days following passive transfer or 10⁷ splenocytes from a long-term normoglycemic NOD, (with functioning encapsulated rabbit islets, off CTLA4Ig treatment for 90 days) rejected

- 48 -

their grafts in 10-12 days, with graft biopsies which were indistinguishable from untreated control NODs. Biopsies of pancreas from NODs in all experimental groups showed uniform absence of islets, and occasional accumulation of lymphocytes in perivascular areas.

5

Table 5:

EFFECTS OF CTLA4Ig, CyA AND ANTI-CD8
MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY ON ENCAPSULATED RABBIT
ISLET XENOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN DIABETIC NOD MICE

Group	Donor-Recip	Technique	Rx.	(N)	X \pm SE	Graft Survival
						Days
#1	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.		None	7	20 \pm 2
						12, 16, 18, 18,
						20, 28, 28
#2	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	CyA	4	22 \pm 3	13, 24, 26, 26
#3	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	53.6.7.7	4	5 \pm 9	14, 15, 18, 52
			7.7			
#4	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	CTLA4Ig	8	108 \pm 24	37 ^a , 43, 47, 58
					(x92 days)	
						148, 151 ^b , 173,
						205 ^d
#5	Rabbit-NOD	CAP/I.P.	CTLA4Ig	4	70 \pm 8 [@]	48, 66, 81, 83
					(x14 days)	
#6	Rabbit-NOD	Renal/ Splenic	CTLA4Ig	3	6 \pm 1 [*]	5 ^(s) , 6 ^(r) , 6 ^(s)
#7	Rabbit-NOD	Renal/ Splenic	None	2	-	5 ^(s) , 6 ^(r)

s = sacrificed, functioning graft.

d = died, functioning graft.

*p<.005 vs. Group 1, ("t"-test).

**p<.0001 vs. Group 1, ("t"-test).

CTLA4Ig, 200 μ g day -1, then Q.O.D., i.p.

CyA - 30mg/kg day -1, then Q.D., s.c.

63.6.7.7 -100 μ g, day -5,+2, then weekly, i.p.

(r) = renal subcapsule, not encapsulated

(s) = splenic subcapsule

@ = P = .31 vs. Group #4, ANOVA

Large-Scale Neonatal Porcine Islet Isolation

We believe the neonatal pig is the most promising xenogeneic source of donor islets. A reproducible method for isolation of large numbers of functionally viable islets from neonatal porcine donors has been developed (146,147). With this technique, 30,000-100,000 islets may be obtained from each donor pig (Figure 14). Neonatal pig islet cells continue to secrete insulin *in vitro* after microencapsulation. (Figure 15). These neonatal pig islets are actually dispersed neonatal porcine pancreatic cells which reaggregate to form "islet"-like spheroids with approximately 5-10% beta cells (Figure 16), which is significantly higher than the 1-2% beta cell concentration in the adult porcine pancreas. Furthermore, biopsies of these "islets" 100 days following xenotransplantation reveal increased numbers of intensely insulin-positive islet cells (Figure 17). These neonatal pig islets have an added advantage over adult islets, in that they appear to differentiate and proliferate within microcapsules after transplantation.

Both Encapsulated and Non-encapsulated Neonatal Porcine Islets Reverse SZN-Diabetes in NOD-Scid Mice.

Recently, the Scid mutation has been back-crossed onto the NOD background, resulting in immuno-deficient NOD-Scid mice (66,67,68,69). These mice are homozygous for the Scid mutation, which results in an inability to rearrange T-cell receptor and immunoglobulin genes (48,79). Consequently, these mice lack T and B-lymphocytes. NOD-Scid mice do not develop diabetes spontaneously; but they may be rendered diabetic with multiple low-dose streptozotocin (MLD-SZN), (67,68,69) NOD-Scids express NOD MHC genes and other genes that are required for development of diabetes, upon transfer of lymphocytes from diabetic NODs.

To document functional viability of neonatal porcine

- 51 -

islets, we xenografted them into SZN-diabetic normalized hyperglycemia in streptozotocin-diabetic NOD-Scid mice for >100 days (Figures 18, 19, 20). This data demonstrates that neonatal porcine islets survive and function physiologically in xenogeneic recipients for prolonged periods, in the absence of an immunological attack.

We have found that CTLA4Ig significantly prolonged survival of encapsulated rabbit and porcine islets in NOD recipients, whereas CTLA4Ig alone did not protect non-encapsulated islet xenografts in NOD mice (Table 6 and Figure 21).

Table 6. Survival of Microencapsulated (MC) Adult Rabbit and Neonatal Procine Islets in NOD Mice:
Effects of NOD Treatment with CTLA4Ig

Graft Survival					
Donor	Technique	Rx.	(N)	x±S.E.	Days
Rabbit	MC/I.P.	None	7	20±2	12, 16, 18, 18, 20, 28, 28
Rabbit	MC/I.P.	CTLA4-Ig ^a	8	108±24 [*]	37, 43, 47, 58,
Rabbit	MC/I.P.	CTLA4-Ig ^b	4	70±8 [*]	148, 151, 173, 205
Rabbit	Splenic	CTLA4-Ig ^a	3	6±1 [*]	48, 66, 81, 83
Rabbit	Splenic	None	2	--	5, 6, 6
Neonatal Pig	MC/IP	CTLA4Ig ^c	8	27±13 [*]	5, 6
Neonatal Pig	MC/IP	CTLA4Ig ^c	5	111±17 [*]	9, 10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 23, 118 ^(s)
Neonatal Pig	Splenic	CTLA4Ig ^c	3	5±1	74 ^(s) , 80, 101 ^(s) , 137 ^(s) ,
Neonatal Pig	Splenic	None	3	6	161 ^(s)
					4, 5, 5
					5, 6, 7

IP=intraperitoneal

CTLA4Ig, 200 mcg I.P., QOD

^{*} = p > .001 vs. MC alone

a) x92 days
 b) x14 days
 c) x21 days

(s) = sacrifice for biopsy

Biopsies of long-term functioning encapsulated neonatal porcine islet xenografts showed viable porcine islets within intact microcapsules and absence of host NOD pericapsular reactivity was observed in biopsies of long-term normoglycemic NODs (Figure 22 and 23).

To analyze the potential mechanisms of action of CTLA4Ig in this model, we substituted a recently devised mutant of CTLA4Ig, which does not fix complement (CTLA4Ig') (145). As shown in Figure 24, our studies have revealed that CTLA4Ig' does not prolong graft survival above that of capsules alone. The data are distinct from findings with murine allografts, which are prolonged significantly by either conventional CTLA4Ig or mutant CTLA4Ig'. These results suggest that mechanisms of prolongation of graft survival by CTLA4Ig' may be different for allogeneic and xenogeneic islet grafts. The results suggest that the cytokine profile in a subject can be altered in favor of graft protection. In the system studied in this experiment, conventional CTLA4Ig altered the cytokine production so as to protect the graft by increasing gamma-interferon production in the host. Conversely, in the studied system, an increase in IL-10 production induced by CTLA4Ig' treatment favored graft rejection.

We also measured proliferative responses by spleen cells from a matched pair of diabetic NOD mice that were transplanted with the same batch of encapsulated, neonatal pig islets but were treated with either CTLA4Ig or the non-complement fixing CTLA4Ig' (Figure 25). In this experiment, normal or diabetic NOD mice did not proliferate when stimulated by neonatal pig islets (panel A and B). The reason for the inconsistent response of nontransplanted NOD mice is not yet known but is under investigation. Empty capsules did not induce proliferation in any of the spleen cells but islets and encapsulated islets recognized by T-cells are small enough to exit from microcapsules. However, more experiments may verify this interpretation. As usual,

background responses of spleen cells from mice rejecting grafts (panel D) were higher than those from mice that were not rejecting grafts (panel C).

5 These results suggest that spleen cells from both mice engrafted with encapsulated islets were primed *in vivo*, and are somewhat surprising given the fact that the mouse that received CTLA4Ig showed no signs of rejection. These results did not address the possibility that there might be
10 different fluids from cultures stimulated with neonatal pig islets for lymphokines by ELISA (Figure 26). These results indicate that lymphokines were produced only by mice that were engrafted with neonatal, pig islets. More importantly, spleen cells from the mouse that had accepted its graft long
15 term (treated with CTLA4Ig) produced a preponderance of INF γ and low levels of IL-10. These results suggest that CTLA4Ig induced long term tolerance to neonatal pig islets that is associated with T cells that produce INF γ . Rejection of xenogeneic islet graft occurred when lymphokines shifted to
20 IL-10. Thus, graft rejection is associated with a Th2-like response, whereas graft survival is associated with Th1-like responses. These findings are consistent with our working model (Figure 27). These results differ somewhat from the picture obtained by analyzing mRNA level at the site of
25 rejection where IL-4 predominated in mice that rejected the encapsulated, xenogeneic islets.

Discussion:

On the basis of our data, we develop a model to describe the
30 mechanisms that we think are involved in rejection of microencapsulated xenogeneic islets by autoimmune, NOD mice (Figure 27). Secreted insulin clearly crosses the membrane of double walled microcapsules and regulates glucose levels in engrafted mice. Potentially, other donor proteins or
35 protein fragments of less than 100,000 mw (AgX) that are shed or secreted by islets diffuse out of the microcapsule and are endocytosed by dendritic cells. Dendritic cells process proteins via the MHC class II pathway and present

peptide X complexed with class II and co-stimulatory molecules to CD4⁺T cells. In the presence of the appropriate cytokines, CD4⁺T cells are activated and develop into Th2 cells that express CD40L. B cells with surface IgM that binds AgX endocytose and process it into peptides that bind MHC class II which are expressed on the surface of B cells. Th2 specific peptide X complexed with class II binds B cells and the interaction of CD40 with CD40L causes the activation of B cells. Activated B cells mature into plasma cells under the direction of Th2 lymphokines. Plasma cells secrete specific antibody that forms complexes with AgX.

Antibodies are not able to directly damage the encapsulated islets because they are too large to enter the capsules. However, antibodies could be involved in the recruitment and activation of macrophages which are the predominant population in the peritoneal cavity of NODs rejecting encapsulated islet xenografts. Specific antibodies in the peritoneal cavity could form complexes with antigens shed or secreted from the capsules. Such antigen-antibody complexes efficiently bind to FcR expressed on the surface of peritoneal macrophages. Binding of complexes to FcR activates macrophages to secrete a variety of mediators including IL-1, TNF α and nitric oxide (NO) (122,123), all of which have toxic effects on islets and all of which are small enough to cross a double walled microcapsule. The effector arm could be further augmented by the activation of complement (c) by antigen complexes. C3b bound to the complexes enhances the activation of macrophages by increasing the binding of the complexes via the C3b receptor (124) and small peptides such as C3b released during complement activation induce local inflammatory responses thereby attracting more macrophages into the peritoneal cavity (125).

We demonstrated synergy of donor islet microencapsulation and NOD CTLA4Ig treatment in prolonging islet xenograft survival. Our data represent the longest biopsy-proven

survival of discordant islet xenografts in NODs reported to date. Neither CTLA4Ig nor encapsulation alone were effective. Furthermore, splenocytes from a long-term successful graft recipient did not transfer donor-specific unresponsiveness. Failure of anti-CD8 and CyA therapies is consistent with our hypothesis of a primarily Th2 type response in this model.

There is considerable evidence that xeno-recognition (unlike allorecognition) occurs primarily via the so-called "indirect" antigen presentation pathway, by which host APC present peptides scavenged from extracellular (donor) proteins to host helper T-cells (27,137,29,138). Our recent report, that the host MHC is critical to NOD rejection of encapsulated islet xenografts (75), and our prior observations, that helper T-cells are essential for this response (7), both are consistent with an "indirect" pathway. Our prior findings of more rapid destruction of encapsulated "discordant" (widely unrelated) islets (canine, rabbit, bovine, porcine) than "concordant" (closely related) (rat) islets (20), also support this hypothesis, since the "direct" pathway would favor an accelerated reaction to "concordant" donor tissue. Furthermore, our current data suggest that "indirect" antigen presentation may be blocked by CTLA4Ig in this model of encapsulated islet xenotransplantation. In conclusion, we have found that neither microencapsulation nor CTLA4Ig alone prevent NOD destruction of rabbit islets. However, we have observed synergy between CTLA4Ig treatment of NOD recipients plus encapsulation with significantly prolonged discordant islet xenograft survival.

References for the first series of experiments

1. The Diabetes Control and Complications Trials Research Group. The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progressions of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. NEJM 1993;329:977-986.
2. Lacy P. Status of islet cell transplantation. Diabetes Review 1993;1:76-92.
3. Parker C. Naji A. Perspectives and islet transplantation for diabetes-cures or curiosities? NEJM 1992;327:1861-1868.
4. Warnock G., Rajotte R. Human pancreatic islet transplantation. Transplantation Reviews 1992;6:195-208.
5. Remuzzi F., Ruggenenti P., Mauer S. Pancreas and kidney/pancreas transplants; experimental medicine or real improvement? Lancet 1994;343:27-31.
6. Weber C., Hardy M., Riveria S., Bailey-Braxton D., Michler R., Thomas W., Chabot J., Pi-Sunyer F., Wood M., Reemtsma K. Diabetic mouse bioassay for functional and immunologic human and primate islet xenograft survival. Transplant proceedings 1986;18:823-828.
7. Weber C., Zabinski S., Koschintzky T., Rajotte R., Wicker L., D'Agati V., Peterson L., Norton J., Reemtsma K. The role of CD4⁺ helper T cells in destruction of microencapsulated islet xenografts in NOD mice. Transplantation 1990;49:396-404.
8. Mandel T., Koulmanda M., Loudovaris R., Bacelj A. Islet grafts in NOD mice: A comparison of iso-, allo, and pig xenografts. Transplant Proceedings

1989;21:3813-3814.

- 5 9. Weber C., D'Agati V., Ward L., Costanzo M., Rajotte R.,
Reemtsma K. Humoral reaction to microencapsulated rat,
canine, porcine islet xenografts in spontaneously
diabetic NOD mice. Transplantation Proceedings
1993;25:462-463.
- 10 10. Akita K., Ogawa M., Mandel T. Effect of FK506 and
anti-CD4 therapy on fetal pig pancreas xenografts and
host lymphoid cells in NOD/Lt, CBA, and BALB/c mice.
Cell Transplantation 1994;3:61-73.
- 15 11. Morris C., Fung M., Simeonovic S., Wilson D., Hapel A.
Cyokine expression in CDA.H mice following
xenotransplantation of fetal pig proislets.
Transplantation Proceedings 1994;26:1304-1305.
- 20 12. Lenschow D., Zeng Y., Thistlewaite J., Montag A., Brady
W., Gibon M., Linsley P., Bluestone J. Long-term
survival of xenogeneic pancreatic islet grafts induced
by CTLAlg. Science 1992;257:789-795.
- 25 13. Falqui L., Finke E., Carel J., Scharp D., Lacy P.
Marked prolongation of human islet xenograft survival
(human-to-mouse) by low temperature culture and
temporary immunosuppression with human and mouse
antilymphocyte sera. Transplantation 1991;51:1322-
1325.
- 30 14. Ricordi C., Scharp D., Lacy P. Reversal of diabetes in
nude mice after transplantation of fresh and seven day
cultured (24°C) human pancreatic islets.
Transplantation 1988;45:994-996.
- 35 15. Ricordi C., Kneteman N., Scharp D., Lacy P.
Transplantation of cryopreserved human pancreatic
islets into diabetic nude mice. World J Surgery

1988;12:861-865.

16. Ricordi C., Lacy P., Sterbenz K., Davie J. Low-
temperature culture of human islets or in vivo
5 treatment with L3T4 antibody produces a marked
prolongation of islet (human-to mouse).
Transplantation 1987;44:465-468.
17. Ricordi C., Lacy P., Sterbenz K., Davie M. Low-
10 temperature culture of human islets plus in vivo
treatment of L3T4 antibody produces a marked prongation
of islet human-to-mouse xenograft survival. Proc Natl
Acad Sci 1987;84:8080-8084.
18. Ricordi C., Finke E., Lacy P. A method for the mass
15 isolation of islets from the adult pig pancreas.
Diabetes 1986;35:649.
19. Weber C., Costanzo M., Zabinski S., Krekun S.,
20 Koschitzky T., D'Agati V., Wicker L., Rajotte R.,
Reemtsma K. Xenografts of microencapsulated rat,
canine, porcine, and human islets into streptozotocin
(STZ)-and spontaneously diabetic NOD mice. In: Ricordi
C. (Eds.) Pancreatic Islet Transplantation, R.G.
25 Landes, Austin, 1992:177-190.
20. Weber C., Reemtsma K. Microcapsulation in small
animals-II: Xenografts. In: Lanza R., Chick W. (Eds.).
30 PANCREATIC ISLET TRANSPLANTATION SERIES: VOL III:
IMMUNOISOLATION OF PANCREATIC ISLETS. R. Landes,
Austin, 1994:59-79.
21. Zhou D., Sun Y., Vacek I., Ma P., Sun A. Normalization
of diabetes in cynomolgus monkeys by
35 xenotransplantation of microencapsulated porcine
islets. Transp Proc 1994;26:1091-1092.
22. Giannarelli R., Marchetti P., Villani G., DiCarlo A.,

Cosimi S., Andreozzi M., Cruschelli L., Masioco P., Coppel A., Navalesi R. Preparation of pure, viable porcine and bovine islets by a simple method. Transplantation Proceedings 1994;26:630-631.

- 5
23. Jos C., Connolly J., Deardon D., Pearson R., Parrot N., Johnson R. A simple method for isolation from the rabbit pancreas. Transplantation 1994;58:390-392.
- 10 24. Reemtsma K., Weber C., Kazin M., Pi-Sunyer F., Nilaver G., Fenoglio C. Xenogeneic islets of Langerhans for human transplantation: Functional and morphologic studies of primate, bovine and rabbit islets. In: Friedman E., L'Esperance L. (Eds). Diabetic-Renal-Retinal Syndrome Vol. 3, Grune and Stratton, New York, 15 1986:521-546.
25. Forty J., Cary N., White D., Wallwork J. Hyperacute rejection of rabbit hearts by human blood is mediated by the alternative pathway of complement. Transplantation Proceedings 1992;24:488-489.
- 20
26. Platt J., Back F. The barrier to xenotransplantation. Transplantation 1991;52:937-947..
- 25
27. Auchincloss H. Xenogeneic transplantation. Transplantation 1988;46:1-20
28. Lanza R.P., Beyer A.M., Chick W.L. Xenogeneic humoral responses to islets transplanted in biohybrid diffusion chambers. Transplantation 1994;57:1371-1375.
- 30
29. Faustman F., Coe C. Prevention of xenograft rejection by masking donor HLA class I antigens. Science 35 1991;252:1700-1702.
30. Colton C., Avgoustiniatos E. Bioengineering in development of the hybrid artificial pancreas. J.

Biochem Enf. 1991;113:152-170.

- 5
31. Lanza R., Sullivan S., Chick W. Islet transplantation with immunoisolation. Diabetes 1992;41:1503-1510.
- 10
32. Scharp D., Swanson C., Olack B., Latta P., Hegre O., Doherty E., Gentile F., Flavim K., Ansara M., Lacy P. Protection of encapsulated human islets implanted without immunosuppression in patients with Type I or Type II diabetes and in nondiabetic control subjects. Diabetes 1994;43:1167-1170.
- 15
33. Ricker A., Stockberger S., Halban P., Eisenbarth F., Bonner-Weir S. Hyperimmune response to microencapsulated xenogeneic tissue in non obese diabetic mice. In: Jaworski M. (Eds). The Immunology of Diabetes Mellitus. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1986:193-200.
- 20
34. Weber C., Zabinski S., Norton J., Koschitzky T., D'Agati V., Reemtsma K. The future role of microencapsulation in xenotransplantation. In: Hardy M. (Eds). Xenograft 25, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1989:297-308.
- 25
35. Halle J., Bourassa S., Leblond F., Chevalier S., Beaudry M., Chapdelaine A., Cousineau S., Saintonge J., Yale J. Protection of islets of langerhans from antibodies by microencapsulation with alginate-poly-l-lysine membranes. Transplantation 1993;44:350-354.
- 30
36. Horcher A., Zekorn T., Siebers U., Klock G., Frank H., Houben R., Bretzel R.G., Zimmerman U., Federlin K. Transplantation of microencapsulated islets in rates: Evidence for induction of fibrotic overgrowth by islets alloantigens released from microcapsules. Transpl Proc 1994;26:784-786.
- 35

37. Sibers R., Zekorn T., Horcher A., Klock G., Houben R., Frank H., Bretzel R.G., Zimmerman U., Federlin K. Microencapsulated transplantation of allogeneic islets into specifically presensitized recipients. Transpl Proc 1994;26:787-788.
38. Lanza R., Kuhtreiber W., Ecker D., Staruk J., Chich W., Xenotransplantation of porcine and bovine islets without immunosuppression using uncreated alginate microspheres. Transplantation 1995;59:1377-1384.
39. Lanza R., Ecker D., Kuhtrieber W., Staruk J., Marsh J., Chick W. A simple method for transplanting discordant islets into rats using alginate gel spheres. Transplantation 1995;59:1485-1487.
40. Soon-Shiong P., Feldman E., Nelson R., Komtebedde J., Smidsrod O., Skauk-Braek G., Espevik T., Heintz R., Lee M. Successful reversal of spontaneous diabetes in dogs by using intraperitoneal microencapsulated islets. Transplantation 1992;54:769-774.
41. Soon-Shiong P., Heintz R.E., Merideth N., Yao Q.X., Yao Z., Zheng T., Murphy M., Moloney M.K., Schmehl M., Harris M., Mendez R., Sandford P.A. Insulin independence in a type I diabetic patient after encapsulated islet transplantation. Lancet 1994;343:950-951.
42. Heald K., Jay T., Downing R. Assessment of the reproducibility of alginate encapsulation of pancreatic islets using the MTT colorimetric assay. Cell transplantation 1994;3:333-337.
43. Jarpe A., Hickman M., Anderson J. Flow cytometric enumeration of mononuclear cell populations infiltrating the islets of Langerhans in prediabetic NOD mice: Development of model of autoimmune insulinitis

for Type I diabetes. Regional Immunology 1990;3:305-317.

- 5 44. Miller B., Appal M., O'Neil J., Wicker L. Both the
Lyt-2+ and L3T4+T cell subsets are required for the
transfer of diabetes in nonobese diabetic mice. J.
Immunol 1988;140:52-58.
- 10 45. Haskins K., Portas M., Bradley B. T-lymphocyte clone
specific for pancreatic islet antigen. Diabetes
1988;37:1444-1448.
- 15 46. Jansen A., Homo-Delarche F., Hooijkaas J., Leenen P.,
Dardenne M., Drexhage H. Immunohistochemical
characterization of monocytes-macrophages and dendritic
cells involved in the initiation of the insulinitis and
B-cell destruction in NOD mice. Diabetes 1994;43:667-
674.
- 20 47. Prins J., Todd J., Rodrigues N., Ghosh S., Hogarth M.,
Wicker L. Gaffney E., Fishcer P., Sirotina A., Peterson
L. Linkage on Chromosome 3 of autoimmune diabetes and
defective Fc receptor for IgG in NOD mice. Science
1993;260:695-695.
- 25 48. Lipes M., Rosenzweig A., Tan K., Tanigawa G., Lass D.,
Seidman J., Eisenbarth G. Progression to diabetes in
nonobese diabetic (NOD) mice with transgenic T cell
response. Science 1993;259:1165-1169.
- 30 49. Gelber C., Pabrosky L., Singer S., McAteer D., Tisch
R., Jolicoeur C., Buelow R., McDevitt H., Fathman G.
Isolation of nonobese diabetic mouse T-cells that
recognize novel autoantigens involved in the early
events of diabetes. Diabetes 1994;43:33-39.
- 35 50. Podolin P., Pressey A., DeLarato N., Fischer P.,
Peterson L., Wicker L. I-E+ nonobese diabetic mice

develop insulinitis and diabetes. J Exp Med
1993;178:793-803.

- 5 51. Haskins K., Portas M., Bergman B., Lafferty K., Bradley
B. Pancreatic islet-specific T-cell clones from
nonobese diabetic mice. PNAS 1989;86:8000-8004.
- 10 52. Haskins K., McDuffie M. Acceleration of diabetes in
young NOD mice with a CD4⁺ islet-specific T cell clone.
Science 1990;249:1433-1436.
53. Supon P., Stecha P., Haskins K. Anti-islet cell
antibodies from NOD mice. Diabetes 1990;39:1366-1392.
- 15 54. Bergman B., Haskins K. Islet-specific T-cell clones
from the NOD mouse respond to B-granule antigen.
Diabetes 1994;43:197-203.
- 20 55. Peterson J., Pike B., McDuffie M., Haskins K. Islet-
specific T-cell clones transfer diabetes to nonobese
diabetic (NOD) F₁ mice. J. Immunol 1994;153:2800-2806.
- 25 56. Kaufman D., Clare-Salzier M., Tian J. Spontaneous loss
of T-cell tolerance to glutamic acid decarboxylase in
murine insulin-dependent diabetes. Nature 1993;365:69-
72.
- 30 57. Tisch R., Yang X., Singer S., Liblau R., Fugger L.,
McDevitt H. Immune response to glutamic acid
decarboxylase correlates with insulinitis in non-obese
diabetic mice. Nature 1993;366:72-75.
- 35 58. Dylan D., Gill R., Schloot N., Wegmann D. Epitope
specificity, cytokine production profile and
diabetogenic activity so insulin-specific T cell clones
isolated from H-NOD mice. Eur J. Immunology
1995;25:1062.

59. Wang Y., Hao L., Gill R., Lafferty K. Autoimmune diabetes in NOD mouse is L3T4 T-lymphocyte dependent. *Diabetes* 1987;36:535-538.
- 5 60. Boitard D., Bendelac A., Richard M., Carnaud C., Bach J. Prevention of diabetes in nonobese diabetic mice by anti-I-A monoclonal antibodies: Transfer of protection by splenic T cells. *PNAS* 1988;85:9719-9723.
- 10 61. Serrese D., Gaskins H., Leiter E. Defects in the differentiation and function of antigen presenting cells in NOD/lt. Mice. *J Immunol* 1993;150:2534-2543.
- 15 62. Rabinovitch A., Sumoski W., Rajotte R., Warnock G. Cytotoxic effects of cytokines on human pancreatic islet cells in monolayer culture. *J. Of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1990;71:152-156.
- 20 63. Bergmann L., Kroncke K., Suschek D., Kolb H., Kolb-Bachofen C. Cytotoxic action of IL-1B against pancreatic islets in mediated via nitric oxide formation and is inhibited by N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine. *FEBS letter* 1992;299:103-106.
- 25 64. Xenos D., Stevens R., Gores P., Casanova D., Farney A., Sutherland D., Platt J. IL-1 induced inhibition of B-cell function is mediated through nitric oxide. *Transpl Proc* 1993;25:994-994.
- 30 65. Anderson H., Jorgensen K., Egeberg J. Mandrup-Poulsen R., Berup J. Nicotinamide prevents Interleukin-I effects on accumulated insulin release and nitric oxide production in rat islets of Langerhans. *Diabetes* 1994;43:770-777.
- 35 66. Christianson S., Shultz L., Leiter D. Adoptive transfer of diabetes into immunodeficient NOD-Scid/Scid mice. *Diabetes* 1993;42:44-45.

- 5 67. Gerling I., Friedman H., Greiner D., Schultz L.,
Leither E. Multiple low-dose streptozotocin-induced
diabetes in NOD-Scid/Scid mice in the absence of
functional lymphocytes. Diabetes 1994;43:433-440.
- 10 68. Rohane P., Shimada A., Kim D., Edwards C., Charlton
B., Shultz L., Fathman C. Islet infiltrating
lymphocytes from prediabetic NOD mice rapidly transfer
diabetes to NOD-scid/scid mice. Diabetes 1995;44:550-
554.
- 15 69. Shultz L., Schweitzer P., Christian S., Gott B.,
Schweitzer I., Tennent B., McKenna S., Mobraaten L.,
Rajan R., Greiner D., Leiter E. Multiple defects in
innate and adaptive immunologic function in NOD/LtSz-
scid mice. J of Immunology 1995;154:180-191.
- 20 70. Weber C., Krekun S., Loschitzky S., Zabinski S.,
D'Agati C., Hardy M., Reemtsma K. Prolonged functional
survival of rat-to-NOD mouse islet xenografts by
ultraviolet-B (UV-B) irradiation plus
microencapsulation of donor islets. Transplantation
Proceedings 1991;23:764-766.
- 25 71. Lafferty K. Circumventing rejection of islet grafts;
An overview. In: Van Schifgaarde R., Hardy M. (Eds).
Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1988:279-291.
- 30 72. Ricker A., Bhatia V., Bonner-Weir S., Eisenbarth G.
Microencapsulated xenogeneic islet grafts in NOD mouse:
Dexamethasone and inflammatory response. Diabetologia
1989;32:53.
- 35 73. Lafferty K.J., Hao L. Approaches to the prevention of
immune destruction of transplanted pancreatic islets.
Transpl Proc 1994;26:399-400.
74. Weber C., Price J., Costanzo M., Becker A., Stall A.

NOD mouse peritoneal cellular response to poly-L-lysine-alginate microencapsulated rat islets. Transplantation Proceedings 1994;26:1116-1119.

- 5 75. Weber C., Tanna A., Costanzo M., Price J., Peterson L., Wicker L. Effects of host genetic background on survival or rat -> mouse islet xenografts. Transplantation Proceedings 1994;26:1186-1188.
- 10 76. Wijsman J., Atkinson P., Mazheri R. Histological and immunopathological analysis of recovered encapsulated allogeneic islets from transplanted diabetic BB/W rates. Transplantation 1992;54:588-592.
- 15 77. Cole D., Waterfall M., McIntyre M., Baird J. Microencapsulated islet grafts in the BB.E rat a possible role for cytokines in graft failure. Diabetologia 1992;35:231-237.
- 20 78. Mazaheri R., Atkinson P., Stiller C., Dupre J., Vose J., O'Shea F. Transplantation of encapsulated allogeneic islets into diabetic BB/W rates: Effects of immunosuppression. Transplantation 1991;51:750-754.
- 25 79. Darquy S., Reach G. Immunoisolation of pancreatic B cells by microencapsulation. Diabetologia 1985;28:776-780.
- 30 80. Baldwin W., Pruitt S., Brauer R., Daha M., Sanfillippo F. Complement in organ transplantation. Transplantation 1995;59:797-808.
- 35 81. Iwata H., Takagi R., Amemiya H. Marked prolongation of islet xenograft survival (hamster-to-mouse) by microencapsulation and administration of 15-deoxyspergualin. Transplantation Proceedings 1992;24:1516-1518.

- 5
82. Pierson R., Winn H., Russell P., Auchincloss H. CD-4 positive lymphocytes play a dominant role in murine xenogeneic responses. Transplantation Proceedings 1989;21:519-521.
- 10
83. Gill R., Wolf L., Daniel D., Coulombe M. CD4+ T cells are both necessary and sufficient for islet xenograft rejections. Transp Proc 1994;26:1203-1204.
- 15
84. Weber C., Zabinski S., Koschitzky T., Wicker L., Rajotte R., Peterson L., D'Agati V., Reemtsma K. Microencapsulated dog and rat islet xenografts into streptozotocin-diabetic and NOD mice. Hoem Metab Res 1990;35:219-226.
- 20
85. Cirulli V., Halban P., Rouiller D. Tumor necrosis factor a modifies adhesion properties of rat islet B cells. J Clin Invest 1993;92:1868-1876.
- 25
86. Campbell I., Iscara A., Harrison L. Interferon gamma and tumor necrosis factor alpha: cytotoxicity to murine islets of Langerhans. J Immunol 1988;141:1325-1329.
- 30
87. Rabionovitch A. Immunoregulatory and cytokine imbalances in the pathogenesis of IDDM. Diabetes 1994;43:613-621.
- 35
88. Ablamunits V., Baranove F., Mandrup-Poulsen R., Nerup J. In vitro inhibition of insulin release by blood mononuclear cells from insulin-dependent diabetic and healthy subjects: synergistic action of IL-1 and TNF. Cell Transplantation 1994;3:55-60.
89. Mandrup-Poulsen T., Bendtzen D., Dinarello C., Nerup J. Human tumor necrosis factor potentiates interleukinmediated rate of pancreatic B-cell cytotoxicity. J Immunol 1987;139:4077-4082.
90. Thai N., Wang S., Valdivia L., Celli S., Reilly M.

Demetris A., Simmons R., Stazi T., Fung J. Cytokine messenger RNA profiles in hamster-to-rat liver xenografts. Transplantation Proceedings 1993;25:444-445.

5

91. O'Connell P., Pacheco-Silca A., Nickerson P., Muggia R., Bastos M., Kelly V., Strom R. Unmodified pancreatic islet allograft rejection results in preferential expression of certain T cell activation transcripts. J Immunol 1993;150:1093-1104.

10

92. Nickerson P., Pacheco-Silca A., O'Connell P., Steurer W., Kelly V., Strom R. Analysis of cytokine transcripts in pancreatic islet cell allografts during rejection and tolerance induction. Transplantation Proceedings 1993;25:984-985.

15

93. Lowry R., Takeuchi T. The Th1, Th2 paradigm and transplantation tolerance R. Landes, Austin. 1994; In press.

20

94. Lederer J., Liou J., Todd M., Glicher L., Lichtman A. Regulation of cytokine gene expression in T helper cell subsets. J Immunol 1994;1:78-86.

25

95. Janeway C., Bottomly K. Signals and signs for lymphocyte responses. Cell 1994;76:275-285.

30

96. Aguilar-Diosdada M., Parkinson D., Corbett J., Kwon G., Marshall C., Gingerich R., Santiafo J., McDaniel M. Potential autoantigens in IDDM: expression of carboxypeptidase-H and insulin but not glutamate decarboxylase on the B-cell surface. Diabetes 1994;43:418-425.

35

97. Jenkins M. The ups and downs of T cell costimulation. Immunity 1994;1:443-446.

- 5 98. Liu Y., Jones B., Brady W., Janeway C., Linsley P. Co-stimulation of murine CD4 T cell growth: cooperation between B7 and heat-stable antigen. Eur J Immunol 1992;22:2855-2859.
- 10 99. Harding F. McArthur J., Fross J., Raulet D., Alliston J. CD28-mediated signaling co-stimulates murine T cells and prevents induction of anergy in T-cell clones. Nature 1992;356:607-609.
- 15 100. Galvin F., Greeman G., Razi-Wolf Z., Hall W., Benacerraf B., Nadler L., Reiser H. Murine B7 antigen provides a sufficient costimulatory signal for antigen-specific and MHC-restricted T cell activation. J Immunol 1992;149:3802-3808.
- 20 101. Hathcock K., Laszio G., Dickler H., Bradshaw J., Linsley P., Hodes R. Identification of an alternative CTLA-4 ligand costimulatory for T cell activation. Science 1993;262:905-907.
- 25 102. Perrin P., Scott D., Quigley L., Albert P., Feder O., Gray G., Abe R., June C., Racke M. Role of B7: CD28/CTLA-4 in the induction of chronic relapsing experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. J of Immunology 1995;154:1481-1490.
- 30 103. Gimmi C., Freeman G., Gribben J., Gray G., Nadler L. Human T-cell anergy is induced by antigen presentation in the absence of B7 costimulation. Immunology 1993;90:6586-6590.
- 35 104. Guerder S., Meyerhoff J., Flavell R., The role of the T-cell costimulatory B7-1 in autoimmunity and the induction and maintenance of tolerance of peripheral antigen. Immunity 1994;1: 155-166.
105. Finck B., Linsley P., Wofsy D. Treatment of murine

lupus with CTLA4Ig. Science 1994;265: 1225-1227.

- 5 106. Bolling S., Turka L., Wei R., Linsely P., Thompson C.,
Lin H. Inhibition of B7-induced CD28 T-cell activation
with CTLA4Ig prevents cardiac allograft rejection;
evidence for costimulation. Transplantation of
tolerance induced by CTLA-4lg. Transplantation
1994;57: 1701-1706.
- 10 108. Lenschow D., Ho S., Sattar H., Rhee L., Gray G., Nabavi
N., Herold K, Bluestone J. Differential effects of
anti-B7-1 and anti-B7-2 monoclonal antibody treatment
on the development of diabetes in the nonobese diabetic
mouse. J of Exp Medicine 1995;181: 1145-1155.
- 15 109. Durie F., Fava R., Foy T., Aruffo A., Ledbetter J.,
Noelle R, Prevention of collagen-induced arthritis with
an antibody to gp39, the Ligand for CD40. Science
1993;261: 1328-1330.
- 20 110. Mohan C., Shi Y., Laman J., Datta S. Interaction
between CD40 and its ligand gp39 in the development of
murine lupus nephritis. The American Association of
Immunologists 1995;154: 1470-1480.
- 25 111. Gin H., Cadic C., Baquey C., Dupuy B. Peritoneal
exudates from microencapsulated rat islets of
Langerhans xenografted mice presenting characteristics
of potentially cytotoxic non-specific inflammation. J
30 of Microencapsulation 1992;9: 489-494.
112. Clayton H., London N., Colloby P., Bell P., James R.
The effect of capsule composition on the
biocompatibility of alginate-poly-L-lysine capsules.
35 J. Microencapsulation 1991;8: 221-233.
113. Soon-Shiong P., Oterlie M., Skjak-Braek G., Smidsrod
O., Heintz R., Lanza R.P., Espevik T. An immunologic

basis for the fibrotic reaction to implanted microcapsules. Transpl Proc 1991;23: 758-759.

- 5 114. DeVos P., Wolters G., VanSchilfgaarde R. Possible relationship between fibrotic overgrowth of alginate-polysine-alginate microencapsulated pancreatic islets and the microcapsule integrity. Transp Proc 1994;26: 782-783.
- 10 115. Chang T. Artificial cells in immobilization biotechnology. Art Cells & Immob Biotech 1992;20: 1121-1143.
- 15 116. Lum Z., Tai I., Krestow M., Norton J., Vacek I., Sun A. Prolonged reversal of diabetic state in NOD mice by xenografts of microencapsulated rat islets. Diabetes 1991;40: 1511-1516.
- 20 117. Chicheportiche D., Reach G. In vitro kinetics of insulin release by microencapsulated rat islets: effects of the size of the microcapsules. Diabetologia 1988;31: 54-57.
- 25 118. Weber C., Constanzo M., Kredun S., D'Agati V. Causes of destruction of microencapsulated islet grafts: Characteristics of a 'double-wall' poly-L-lysine-alginate microcapsule. Diabetes, Nutrition and Metabolism 1993;1: 167-171.
- 30 119. Vanenbossche G., Van Oostveldt P., Demeester J., Remon J. The molecular weight cut-off of microcapsules is determined by the reaction between alginate and polylysine. Biotechnology and Bioengineering 1993;42: 381-386.
- 35 120. Linderman G., Adams J., Cory S., Harris A. B-lymphoid to granulocytic with during hematopoiesis in a transgenic mouse strain. Immunity 1994;1: 517-527.

121. Takeuchi T., Lowry R., Konoieczny B. Heart allografts in murine systems. *Transplantation* 1992;53: 1281-1294.
- 5 122. Ravetch J., Kinet J. *J Ann Rev Immunol* 1993;9: 457-492.
- 10 123. Takai T., Li M., Sylvestre D., Clynes R., Ravetch J. FcR γ chain deletion results in pleiotropic effector cell defects. *Cell* 1994;76: 519-529.
124. Krych M., Atkinson J., Holers v. Complement receptors. *Curr Opin Immunol* 1992;4: 8-13.
- 15 125. Frank M., Fries: The role of complement in inflammation and phagocytosis. *Immunol Today* 1991;12: 322-326.
- 20 126. Whiteley P.J., Jensen P.E. Pierce C.W., Abruzzini A.F., Kapp J.A. Helper T-cell clones that recognize autologous insulin are stimulated in nonresponder mice by pork insulin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1998;85: 2723-2727.
- 25 127. Jensen P.E., Kapp J.A. Stimulation of helper T cells and dominant suppressor T cells that recognize autologous insulin. *J Mol Cell Immunol* 1985;2: 133-133.
- 30 128. Poindexter N.J., Landon C., Whiteley P.J., Kapp J.A. Comparison of the T cells receptors on insulin-specific hybridomas from insulin transgenic and nontransgenic mice. Loss of a subpopulation of self-reactive clones. *J Immunol* 1992;149: 38-44.
- 35 129. Ke Y., Li Y., Kapp J.A. Ovalbumin injected with complete Freund's adjuvant stimulates cytolytic responses. *Eur J Immunol* 1995;25: 549-553.
130. Seder R., Paul W. Acquisition of lymphokine-producing

phenotype by CD 4⁺ T cells. Annu Rev Immunology 1994;12: 635-635.

- 5 131. Beckerman K., Rogers H., Corbett J., Schreiber R.,
McDaniel M., Unanue E. Release of nitric oxide during
the T-cell independent pathway of macrophage activation
J Immunol 1993;150: 888-895.
- 10 132. Weinberg B., Granger D., Pisetsky D., Seldin M.,
Misukonis M., Mason N., Pippen A., Ruiz P., Wood E.,
Gilkeson G. The role of nitric oxide in the
pathogenesis of spontaneous murine autoimmune disease:
Increased nitric oxide production and nitric oxide
15 synthase expression in MRL-lpr/lpr mice, and reduction
of spontaneous glomerulonephritis and arthritis by
orally administered N^g-monomethyl-L-arginine. J. Exp
Med 1994;179: 651-660.
- 20 133. Ravetch J. Fc Receptors: Rubor Redux. Cell 1994;78:
553-560.
- 25 134. Unreels J., Scigliano E., Freedman V. Structure and
function of human and murine receptors for IgG. Annual
Review of Immunology 1988;6: 251-281.
- 30 135. Platt J., Lindman B., Geller R., Noreen H., Swanson J.,
Dalmaso A., Bach F. The role of natural antibodies in
the activation of xenogenic endothelial cells.
Transplantation 1991;52: 1027-1043.
136. Baxter G., Cooke A. Complement lytic activity has no
role in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diabetes in NOD
mice. Diabetes 1994;42: 1574-1578.
- 35 137. Moses R., Winn H., Auchincloss H. Evidence that
multiple defects in cell-surface molecule interactions
across species differences are responsible for
diminished xenogenic T cell responses. Transplantation

1992;53: 203-209.

- 5 138. Moses R., Pierson R., Winn H., Auchincloss H. Xenogeneic proliferation and lymphokine production are dependent on CD4+ helper T cells and self antigen-presenting cells in the mouse. J Exp Med 1990;172: 567-575.
- 10 139. Hardy M., Lau H., Weber C., Reemtsma K. Pancreatic islet Transplantation; Induction of graft acceptance by ultraviolet irradiation of donor tissue. Ann Surg 1984;200: 441-450.
- 15 140. Sullivan F., Ricordi C., Hauptfeld V., Lacy P. Effect of low-temperature culture and site of transplantation on hamster islet xenografts survival (hamster-to-mouse). Transplantation 1987;44: 465-468.
- 20 141. Hering B., Bretzel R., Federlin K., Horm Metabol Res 1988;20:537-545.
142. Lacy P., Lacy E., Finke E., Yasunami Y. Diabetes 1982;31:109-111.
- 25 143. Nathan D. NEJM 1993;328:176-1685.
144. Robertson R. NEJM 1992;327: 1861-1868.
- 30 145. Linsley P.S., Brady W., Umes M., Grosmaire L.S., Damie N.K., Ledbetter J.A. CTLA-4 is a second receptor for the B cell activation antigen B7. J Exp Med 1991; 74: 561-569.
- 35 146. Korbitt G.S., Ao Z., Warnock G.L., Flashner M., Rajotte R.V. Successful reversal of diabetes in nude mice by transplantation of microencapsulated porcine neonatal islet cell aggregates. Transplantation Proceedings 1995;27:3212.

147. Korbitt G.S., Ao Z., Warnock G.L., Rajotte R.V. Large-scale isolation of viable porcine neonatal islet cell (NIC) aggregates. Transplantation Proceedings 1995;27:3267.

Second Series of Experiments

The goal of this study was to clarify the mechanism(s) of destruction of microencapsulated islet xenografts by spontaneously diabetic NOD mice, the best available model of human insulin-dependent diabetes (IDDM). We have found that NOD helper T-cells and MHC both are necessary for destruction of encapsulated islets (30,31), and we have documented that empty microcapsules are biocompatible in NOD mice (27-29,31). Encapsulated islet xenografts biopsied at rejection in NOD mice contained abundant peri-capsular macrophages and immunoglobulins, with IL- 1, TNF α , and IL-4 messenger RNA (13,28,29). Therefore, we postulated that NOD rejection was initiated by donor antigens that were secreted from encapsulated islets, and were processed via the MHC class II pathway by host APC. NOD CD4+ T-cells then promoted a Th2 response, with donor islet destruction occurring via cytokine-mediated events.

Involvement of APC in immune responses to islet xenografts was suggested by recent studies of Lenschow et al. (15), who found that blockade of the costimulatory molecule, B7 with the soluble fusion protein, CTLA4-Ig, prolonged human-to-mouse islet xenografts in SZN-diabetic mice. Several studies, in vitro and in vivo, have shown that foreign molecules that interact with the T-cell fall on their own to stimulate naive T-cells to proliferate and may induce antigen-specific anergy. At least one additional (costimulatory) signal is required, and it is delivered by APC. In mice, one such costimulatory pathway involves the interaction of the T-cell surface antigen, CD28 with either one of two ligands, B7-1 and B7-2, on APCs (4,7,8,10,11,17,22). Once this full interaction of T-cells and APC occurs, reexposure of T-cells to the peptide, mitogen, etc., will result in proliferation without costimulation (10).

CTLA-4 is a cell surface protein similar to CD28; however,

unlike CD28, CTLA-4 is expressed only on activated T-cells. B7-1 has a higher affinity for CLTA4 than CD28, and it has been suggested that CTLA4 may modulate functions of CD28 (5,6,11). CTLA4-Ig is a recombinant soluble fusion protein, with the extracellular binding domain of the CTLA4 molecule and the constant region of the IgG1 gene, which inhibits T-lymphocyte responses in mice (9,14). Administration of CTLA4-Ig to mice induces antigen- specific unresponsiveness (7,11,25), and long-term acceptance of murine cardiac allografts (3,21). In addition, CTLA4-Ig has been reported to reduce the incidence of diabetes in NOD mice (16). We have recently found that murine CTLA4-Ig prolonged survival of encapsulated adult rabbit islets in NOD mice (26).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Neonatal porcine islets were isolated from White Landrace pigs and tissue cultured as previously described (12). Approximately 8000 islets were encapsulated in double-wall, Poly-L-lysine-alginate microcapsules and grafted intraperitoneally in NOD or NOD-SCID mice, as previously reported (29,31). Controls received approximately 8000 unencapsulated neonatal islets grafted beneath the splenic or renal capsule.

Murine CLTA4-Ig, provided by Bristol-Myers- Squibb (P.S.L.) Seattle, WA, was administered at 200 μ g intraperitoneally (i.p.), day zero and then q.o.d. for 21 days, or until graft rejection if that occurred prior to day #21. Graft function was monitored daily by measurement of random blood glucose for 2 wk and then weekly (31). Graft rejection was defined as random blood glucose >250 mg/dL for 2 consecutive days.

Biopsies of long-term functioning peritoneal microcapsules were done periodically, using metaflane anesthesia and a sterile technique. Removal of 100-200 microcapsules allowed histologic light microscopic and insulin immunochemical studies without altering graft-related normoglycemia (31).

Statistical differences between groups were assessed by use of Student's t-test and by ANOVA.

RESULTS

5

Neonatal pig islets are actually dispersed neonatal porcine pancreatic cells that reaggregate in tissue culture to form "islet"-like spheroids with approximately 5-10% beta cells (see Fig. 16), which is significantly higher than the 1-2% beta cell concentration in the adult porcine pancreas. Approximately 30,000-100,000 islets were obtained from each 2-5-day-old neonatal donor pig (see Fig. 14). Neonatal pig islet cells secreted insulin in vitro after microencapsulation (see Fig. 15). Biopsies of these "islets" >100 days following transplantation to streptozotocin-diabetic NOD-Scid mice revealed increased numbers of intensely insulin-positive islet cells in most cell aggregates (Fig. 28). Thus, neonatal pig islets appear to differentiate and divide during the transplant period.

20

Treatment of NOD mice with CTLA4-Ig significantly prolonged survival of intraperitoneal poly-L-lysine-alginate microencapsulated donor neonatal porcine islet xenografts (CAP/I.P.) in spontaneously diabetic NOD mice, when compared to either islet microencapsulation or NOD CTLA4-Ig treatment alone (Table 7). Biopsies of long-term functioning encapsulated neonatal porcine islets from CTLA4-Ig-treated NOD mice documented intact microcapsules, containing viable donor islets, with many insulin-positive beta cells, and no peri-capsular NOD cellular response (Fig. 29). Biopsies of NODs controls receiving intraperitoneal encapsulated porcine islets, without CTLA4-Ig treatment uniformly showed pericapsular accumulations of macrophages, neutrophils, and lymphocytes, as previously described (2,20,24). Biopsies of pancreases from NOD mice in all experimental groups showed absence of beta cells, and occasional accumulations of lymphocytes in perivascular areas.

35

Table 7

Survival of microencapsulated (MC) neonatal porcine islets in NOD mice: Effects of NOD treatment with CTLA4-Ig

		Mean Graft survival (days)		
	Technique	Rx.	(n)	x ± SE
Pig-NOD	MC/IP	None	8	27±13
				9, 10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 23, 118 ^(s)
Pig-NOD	MC/IP	CTLA4-Ig	6	110±14*
				74 ^(s) , 80, 101 ^(s) , 108, 137 ^(s) , 161 ^(s)
Pig-NOD	Splenic	CTLA4-Ig	3	5±1
				4, 5, 5
Pig-NOD	Splenic	None	3	6
				5, 6, 7

i.p. = intraperitoneal; ^(s) = sacrifice for biopsy;

*p<0.001 vs. MC alone; CTLA4-Ig, 200 µg i.p., q.o.d. x 3 wk.

DISCUSSION

5 The most important finding of this invention is the synergy
of donor islet microencapsulation and NOD CTLA4-Ig treatment
in prolonging neonatal porcine islet xenograft survival.
Neither CTLA4-Ig, nor encapsulation alone was effective.
There is evidence that xeno-recoanition (unlike
allorecognition) occurs primarily via the so-called "indi-
10 rect" antigen presentation pathway, by which host APC
present peptides scavenged from extracellular (donor)
proteins to host helper T-cells (1,18,19,23). Applicants'
recent report, that the host MHC is critical to NOD
rejection of encapsulated islet xenografts (30), and
applicants' prior observations, that helper NOD T-cells are
15 essential for this response (31), both are consistent with
an "indirect" pathway. Applicants' current data suggest that
"indirect" antigen presentation may be blocked by CTLA4-Ig
in this model of encapsulated islet xenotransplantation.

Table 8
Synergy of Neonatal Porcine Islet Microencapsulation and Xenogeneic NOD Mouse Recipient Treatment with CTLA4Ig

Technique	Rx	(N)	Graft Survival (Days) ($\bar{x} \pm SE$)
MC/IP	None	8	9, 10, 12, 12, 12, 14, 18, 23, 116 (27 \pm 36)
MC/IP	CTLA4Ig	10	61, 74 ^s , 80 ^s , 80, 85, 101 ^s , 108, 137 ^s , 160 ^s , 266 ^s (115.2 \pm 19.3)**
MC/IP	CTLA4Ig*	10	12, 32, 55, 63, 75, 78, 83, 103, 239 ^s , 287 ^s (102.7 \pm 28.2)**
Splenic	CTLA4Ig	3	4, 5, 5 (5 \pm 1)
Splenic	None	3	5, 6, 7 (6 \pm 1)

(s) = sacrifice; **p<.003 vs. MC/IP alone;
MC/IP = microencapsulation/intraperitoneal;
CTLA4Ig* = mutant CTLA4Ig, which does not bind complement.

Table 9

<u>Pig C-Peptide (ng/ml)</u>	
	Ham's F10 media0.225
	24 hr Supe-empty capsules.....0.677
5	24 hr Supe-fresh, encapsulated pig islets.....13.469
	24 hr Supe-belly wash, CTLA4Ig*-treated, day #239, with functioning encapsulated pig islets.....10.603
	24 hr Supe, belly wash, rejected pig islets graft.....0.082
10	
	Supe = supernatant

Conclusions

15 **CTLA4Ig, Microcapsules, and Neonatal Pig Islet Xenografts in NODs**

Long-term effect was found with only 21 days of CTLA4Ig. Both wild-type CTLA4Ig and mutant CTLA4Ig* (Y100 F) (which does not bind complement) were effective. (see Figs. 34-35) There was no toxicity to recipients. There is biopsy proof of long-term graft function. (see Figs 30-33) Further proof that long-term grafts are functioning is provided by use of a radio-immunoassay to measure pig insulin (pig C-peptide) as secreted (see Table 9) which is rapidly degraded. Insulin is released by insulin cells that are specific for the pig (pig insulin is detected by the presence of the C-peptide tails). The presence of C-peptide tails in the grafts indicates that the graft is alive and functioning, as exemplified by a long-term graft of 239 days. (see also Figs. 30-31)

- 84 -

In conclusion, applicants have found that neither microencapsulation nor CTLA4-Ig alone prevent NOD destruction of neonatal porcine islets. However, applicants observed synergy between CTLA4-Ig treatment of NOD recipients and islet encapsulation, with significantly prolonged discordant islet xenograft survival. (see Tables 7 and 8) Because of the availability of large quantities of porcine islets and bioacceptability of the microcapsules and CTLA4-Ig this approach may be clinically relevant (in humans).

References for the Second Series of Experiments

1. Auchincloss, H. Transplantation 46:1-20; 1988.
- 5 2. Barker, C.; Najj, A. N. Engl. J. Med. 327:1861-1868; 1992.
3. Bolling, S.; Turka, L.; Wei, R.; Linsley, P.; Thompson, C.; Lin, H. Transplantation xx:??413-415; 1994.
- 10 4. Galvin, F.; Freeman, G.; Razi-Wolf, Z.; et al. J. Immunol. 149:3802-3908; 1992.
- 15 5. Gimmi, C.; Freeman, G.; Gribben, J.; Gray, G.; Nadler, L. Immunology 90:6586-6590; 1993.
6. Guerder, S.; Meyerhoff, J.; Flavell, R. Immunity 1:155-166; 1994.
- 20 7. Harding, F.; McArthur, J.; Gross, J.; Raulet, D.; Allison, J. Nature 356:607-609; 1992.
- 8 Hathcock, K.; Laszio, G.; Dickler, H.; Bradshaw, J.; Linsley, P.; Hodes, R. Science 262:905-907; 1993.
- 25 9. Hering, B.; Bretzel, R.; Federlin, K. Horm. Metabol. Res. 20:537-545; 1988,
10. Janeway, C.; Bottomly, K. Cell 76:275-285; 1994.
- 30 11. Jenkins, M. Immunity 1:443-446; 1994.
12. Korbitt, G.S.; Ao, Z.; Warnock, G.L.; Rajotte, R.V. Transplant. Proc. 27:3267; 1995.
- 35 13. Krych, M.; Atkinson, J.; Holers, V. Curr. Opin. Immunol. 4:8-13; 1992.

14. Lacy, P.; Lacy, E.; Finke, E.; Yasunami, Y. Diabetes 31:109-111, 1982.
- 5 15. Lenschow, D.; Zeng, Y.; Thistlethwaite, J.; et al. Science 257:789-795; 1992.
16. Lenschow, D.; Ho, S.; Sattar, H.; et al. J. Exp. Med. 181:1145-1155; 1995.
- 10 17. Liu, Y.; Jones, B.; Brady, W.; Janeway, C.; Linsley, P. Eur. J. Immunol. 22:2855-1859; 1992.
18. Moses, R.; Pierson, R.; Winn, H.; Auchincloss, H. J. Exp. Med. 172:567-575; 1990.
- 15 19. Moses, R.; Winn, H.; Auchincloss, H. Transplantation 53:203-209; 1992.
20. Nathan, D. N. Engl. J. Med. 328:1676-1685; 1993.
- 20 21. Pearson, T.; Alexander, D.; Winn, K.; Linsley, P.; Lowry, R.; Larsen, C. Transplantation 57:1701-1706; 1994.
- 25 22. Perrin, P.; Scott, D.; Quigley, L.; et al. J. Immunol. 154:1481-1490; 1995.
23. Platt, J.; Back, F. Transplantation 52:937-947; 1991.
- 30 24. Robertson, R. N. Engl. J. Med. 327:1861-1868; 1992.
25. Satyaraj, E.; Rath, S.; Bal, V. J. Immunol. 155:4669-4675; 1995.
- 35 26. Weber, C.I.; Hagler, M.K.; Chryssochoos, J.T.; et al. Transplant. Proc. 28:821-823; 1996.
27. Weber, C.; Krekun, S.; Koschitzky, S.; et al.

Transplant Proc. 23:764-766; 1991.

28. Weber, C.; Price, J.; Costanzo, M.; Becker, A.; Stall,
A. Transplant. Proc. 26:1116-1119; 1994.

5

29. Weber, C.; Reemtsma, K.; Lanza, R.; Chick, W., eds.
Austin: R. Landes; 1994:59-79.

10

30. Weber, C.; Tanna, A.; Costanzo, M.; Price, J.;
Peterson, L.; Wicker, L. Transplant. Proc. xxx.???

31. Weber, C.; Zabinski, S.; Koschitzky, T.; et al.
Transplantation 49:396-404; 1990.

15

20

Third Series of Experiments

T cell proliferation and cytokine production in diabetic NOD mice transplanted with encapsulated porcine islets.

5

The goal of these experiments was to develop techniques for transplanting microencapsulated xenogeneic islets as a durable physiologic source of insulin for diabetic patients. In spontaneously diabetic NOD mice, encapsulated neonatal porcine islets plus CTLA4-Ig treatment reversed diabetes for over 100 days, but encapsulated islets without CTLA4-Ig were rejected in about 2 weeks and unencapsulated islets within 1 week. (See Fig. 36)

10

The proliferative and cytokine responses of T cells from NOD mice transplanted with encapsulated porcine islets were compared. (see Figs. 37 through 58) Spleen cells (SPC) from rejecting NODs spontaneously proliferated in vitro, whereas SPC from mice with functioning grafts or non-transplanted NODs did not. Islet cells induced no proliferation above background with either normal or transplanted NOD SPC. However, cytokine secretion after stimulation with porcine islets was detected. (see Figs. 39A - 53B) SPC from both rejecting and non-rejecting mice secreted IFN γ , IL-10, and TGF β as well as low levels of IL-2, IL-12 and IL-4 when stimulated with islets. In addition, fluid from peritoneal cavities (the site of transplanted encapsulated islets) contained IFN γ , NO $_2$, IL-12 and high levels of TGF- β . (see Figs. 41A, 52A, and 58; 48A; and 52A,) By contrast, porcine islets stimulated no cytokine secretion by cells from control NOD mice. (see e.g. Figs. 41B, 48B, 50B, 51B)

15

20

25

30

It was a surprise to find no significant differences in islet-induced proliferation or cytokines between NOD mice that rejected or accepted grafts. Therefore, additional cytokines (for example, IL-1 and TNF α) that may be present in rejecting NODs but not in those with functioning grafts will be tested.

35

SUMMARY

Cytokines in peritoneal fluid on day of sacrifice

- 5 Peritoneal fluid from all transplanted NODs contained:
relatively high levels of IFN- γ (500-2500 pg/ml), relatively
high levels of IL-12 (50-1000 pg/ml), lower amounts of IL-5,
IL-10 and TNF- α (< 200 pg/ml), lower amounts of IL-2, IL-4,
and TGF- β (<100 pg/ml).
- 10 No significant differences were found in cytokines from
peritoneal fluid of rejecting and non-rejecting transplanted
NODs, with one exception. One rejecting NOD untreated with
CTLA4-Ig had very high levels of TNF- α (1400 pg/ml).
- 15 No significant differences were found in cytokines from mice
given different CTLA4-Ig treatments (none, mutant, or wild
type (WT)).
- 20 Peritoneal fluid from untransplanted mice (diabetic or
normal NODs and BALB/c) did not contain significant levels
of any cytokines.
- 25 Peritoneal fluid is to be tested for other cytokines, for
example IL-1.

Nitric Oxide in vitro

- 30 Nitric oxide was produced in cultured "belly washes" (PECs
and encapsulated islets from peritoneal cavities of
transplanted mice) from all animals tested.

- 35 Culturing spleen cells from transplanted mice with pig
islets induced nitric oxide production above background
levels.

Only non-rejecting transplanted NODs have been tested for
nitric oxide production. Rejecting NODs as well as normal

NODs, diabetic NODs, and BALB/c mice must be analyzed for nitric oxide generation by SPC and PECs.

Lymphokines produced by spleen cells

5

Stimulating spleen cells from control animals (untransplanted normal NODs, diabetic NODs, or BALB/c mice) with pig islets did not induce lymphokines.

10

However, stimulating spleen cells from control mice with Con A induced relatively high levels of IFN- γ and IL-2, low amounts of IL-10, and no IL-4, IL-5, or TNA- α .

15

In over 50% of transplanted mice tested, pig islets stimulated IFN- γ secretion by spleen cells in vitro (10 of 17). Four mice (2 rejecting and 2 non-rejecting) produced relatively high IFN- γ (> 1000 pg/ml).

20

Pig islets stimulated lower levels (100-500 pg/ml) of IL-4, IL-10, and TGF- β . In 2 of 17, >100 pg/ml IL-4 was stimulated (both not rejecting). In 5 of 17, >100 pg/ml IL-10 was stimulated (2 not rejecting; 3 rejecting). In 2 of 17, >100 pg/ml TGF- β was stimulated (both not rejecting).

25

Pig islets stimulated IL-12 secretion by spleen cells from 1 of 17 transplanted mice (not rejecting). Pig islets stimulated IL-2 secretion above background levels in 1 of 17 transplanted mice (not rejecting). Pig islets did not stimulate TNF- α secretion by spleen cells from any

30

transplanted mice.

Lymphokines that are clearly associated with graft rejection have not been identified. No striking differences in lymphokines from mice given different CTLA4-Ig treatment

35

(none, mutant, or WT) was observed.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of inhibiting viable cells transplanted into
a subject from being destroyed by the subject's
immune system which comprises:
 - a) containing the viable cells, or tissue
comprising the viable cells, prior to
transplantation within a device comprising
a semipermeable membrane; and
 - b) treating the subject with a substance
which inhibits an immune-system
costimulation event in an amount effective
to inhibit the subject's immune system
from responding to said contained cells or
tissue.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the substance is
CTLA4.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the device is a hollow
fiber, a disc, or a sphere.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the device is a
microcapsule.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the viable cells or
the tissue comprising the viable cells are derived
from a xenogeneic donor.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the viable cells or
the tissue comprising the viable cells are derived
from an allogeneic donor.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the viable cells or
the tissue comprising the viable cells are derived
from the subject.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the viable cells are

genetically engineered prior to transplantation into the subject.

- 5 9. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a human.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the viable cells are derived from a mammal.
- 10 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the mammal is a human.
12. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a domesticated animal.
- 15 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the domesticated animal is a cow, a calf, a pig, a sheep, a lamb, a horse, or a chicken.
- 20 14. The method of claim 12, wherein the viable cells comprise cells which secrete a hormone which promotes growth in the domesticated animal.
- 25 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the viable cells comprise cells which secrete a biologically active substance.
- 30 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the cells which secrete a biologically active substance are endocrine cells.
- 35 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the endocrine cells are insulin-producing cells, hepatocytes, parathyroid cells, or pituitary cells.
18. The method of claim 15, wherein the cells which secrete a biologically active substance are neuroectodermal cells.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the neuroectodermal cells are adrenal cells or lymphocytes.
- 5 20. The method of claim 1, wherein the semipermeable membrane is impermeable to immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes.
- 10 21. The method of claim 2, wherein treating the subject with CTLA4 comprises administering soluble CTLA4 to the subject.
- 15 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the soluble CTLA4 is CTLA4Ig.
- 20 23. The method of claim 1, wherein inhibiting the subject's immune system from responding to said contained cells or tissue comprises inhibiting production of immunoglobulins and activated macrophages capable of reacting with the viable cells or tissue.
24. A method of treating diabetes in a subject which comprises:
- 25 a) containing viable insulin-producing cells, or tissue comprising viable insulin-producing cells, within a device comprising a semipermeable membrane so as to obtain contained viable insulin-producing cells;
- 30 b) transplanting contained viable insulin-producing cells obtained in step (a) into the subject in an amount effective to treat diabetes in the subject; and
- 35 c) treating the subject with a substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event in an amount effective to inhibit the subject's immune system

- 94 -

from responding to an amount of contained viable insulin-producing cells according to step (b).

- 5 25. The method of claim 24, wherein the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event is CTLA4.
- 10 26. The method of claim 24, wherein the tissue comprising the viable insulin-producing cells comprises pancreatic islet tissue.
- 15 27. The method of claim 24, wherein the viable insulin-producing cells comprise cells which have been genetically engineered prior to transplantation to secrete insulin.
- 20 28. The method of claim 24, wherein the device is a hollow fiber, a disk, or a sphere.
- 25 29. The method of claim 24, wherein the device is a microcapsule.
- 30 30. The method of claim 24, wherein the viable insulin-producing cells or the tissue comprising the viable insulin-producing cells are derived from a xenogeneic donor.
- 35 31. The method of claim 24, wherein the viable insulin-producing cells or the tissue comprising the viable insulin-producing cells are derived from an allogeneic donor.
32. The method of claim 24, wherein the viable insulin-producing cells or the tissue comprising the viable insulin-producing cells are derived from the subject.
33. The method of claim 32, wherein the viable insulin-

producing cells are genetically engineered to secrete insulin prior to transplantation into the subject.

- 5 34. The method of claim 24, wherein the subject is afflicted with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
35. The method of claim 34, wherein the subject is a mammal.
- 10 36. The method of claim 35, wherein the subject is a human.
37. The method of claim 24, wherein the subject is a mammal.
- 15 38. The method of claim 37, wherein the subject is a human.
39. The method of claim 24, wherein the semipermeable membrane is impermeable to immunoglobulins and/or lymphocytes.
- 20 40. The method of claim 25, wherein treating the subject with CTLA4 comprises administering soluble CTLA4 to the subject.
- 25 41. The method of claim 40, wherein the soluble CTLA4 is CTLA4Ig.
- 30 42. The method of claim 24, wherein inhibiting the subject's immune system from responding to said contained viable insulin-producing cells or tissue comprises inhibiting production of immunoglobulins and activated macrophages capable of reacting with the viable insulin-producing cells or tissue.
- 35 43. The method of claim 1, wherein the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event also

alters the cytokine profile of the subject so as to protect the contained cells or tissue from the subject's immune system.

- 5 44. The method of claim 43, wherein the substance increases the production of gamma-interferon in the subject.
- 10 45. The method of claim 43, wherein the substance is CTLA4Ig.
- 15 46. The method of claim 1, wherein the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event binds complement.
- 20 47. The method of claim 46, wherein the substance is CTLA4Ig.
- 25 48. The method of claim 1, wherein the substance which inhibits an immune-system costimulation event does not alter the cytokine profile of the subject so as to protect the contained cells or tissue from the subject's immune system.
- 30 49. The method of claim 48, wherein the substance increases the production of gamma-interferon and IL-2 in the subject.
- 35 50. The method of claim 48, wherein the substance is CTLA4Ig.
51. The method of claim 48, wherein the substance and the containing of the viable cells within the device comprising the semipermeable membrane prevents host immune cell proliferation in the subject.
52. The method of claim 48, wherein the device comprising the semipermeable membrane is a hollow, fiber, a

- 97 -

disc, or a sphere.

53. The method of claim 48, wherein the device comprising the semipermeable membrane is a microcapsule.

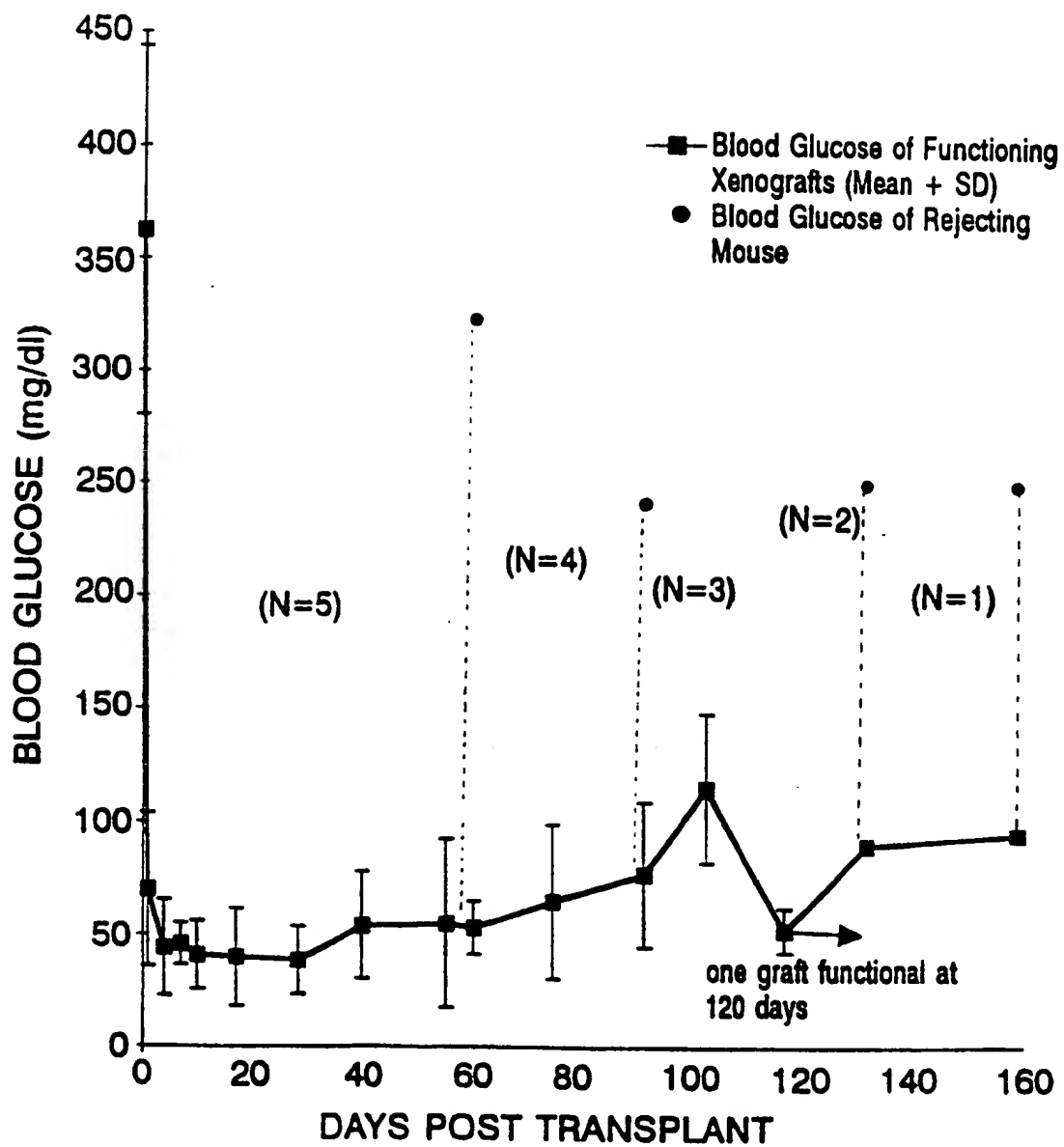
1/56

FIG. 1

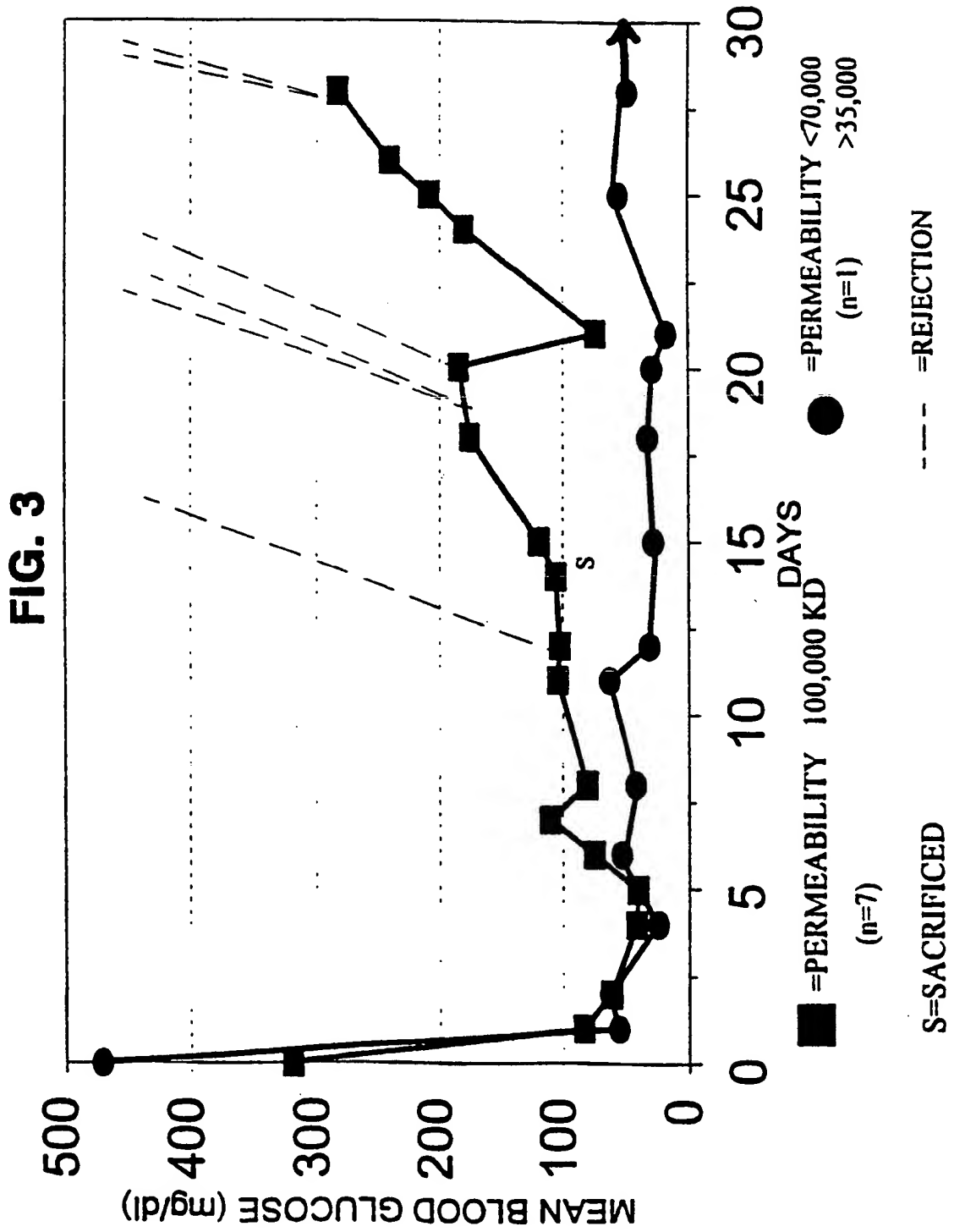


2/56

FIG. 2

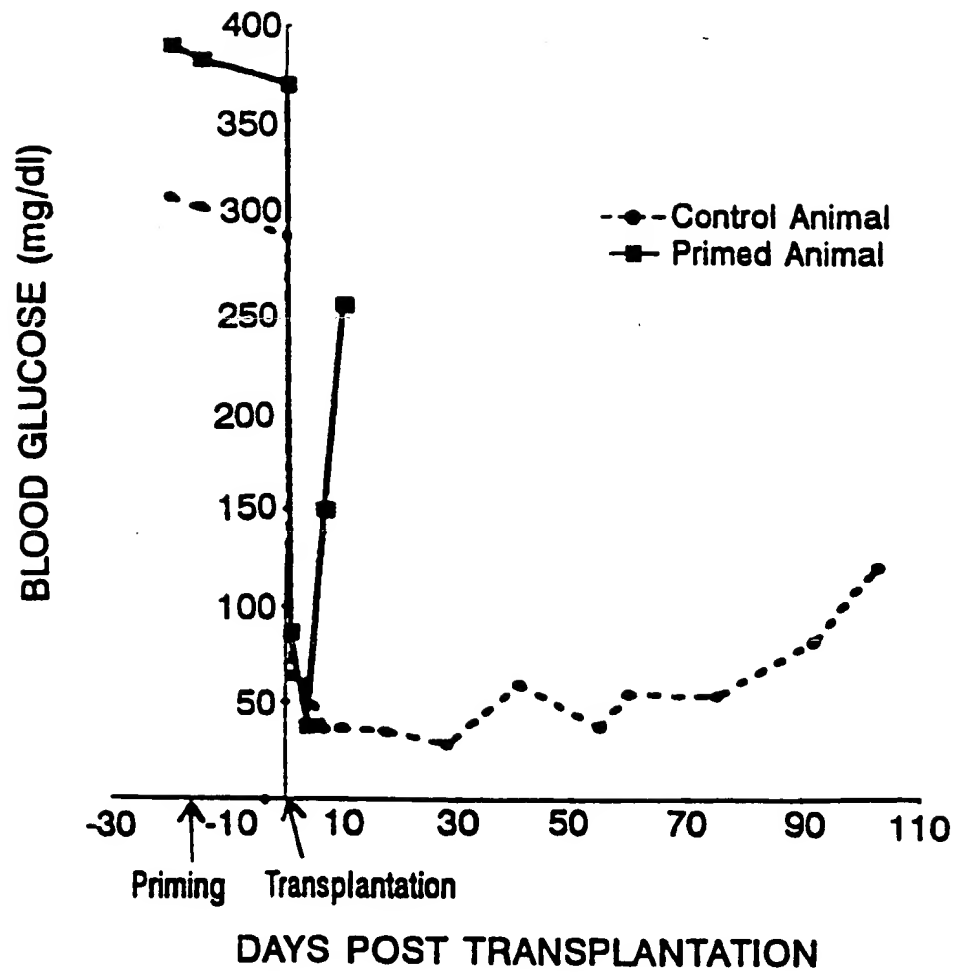


3/56



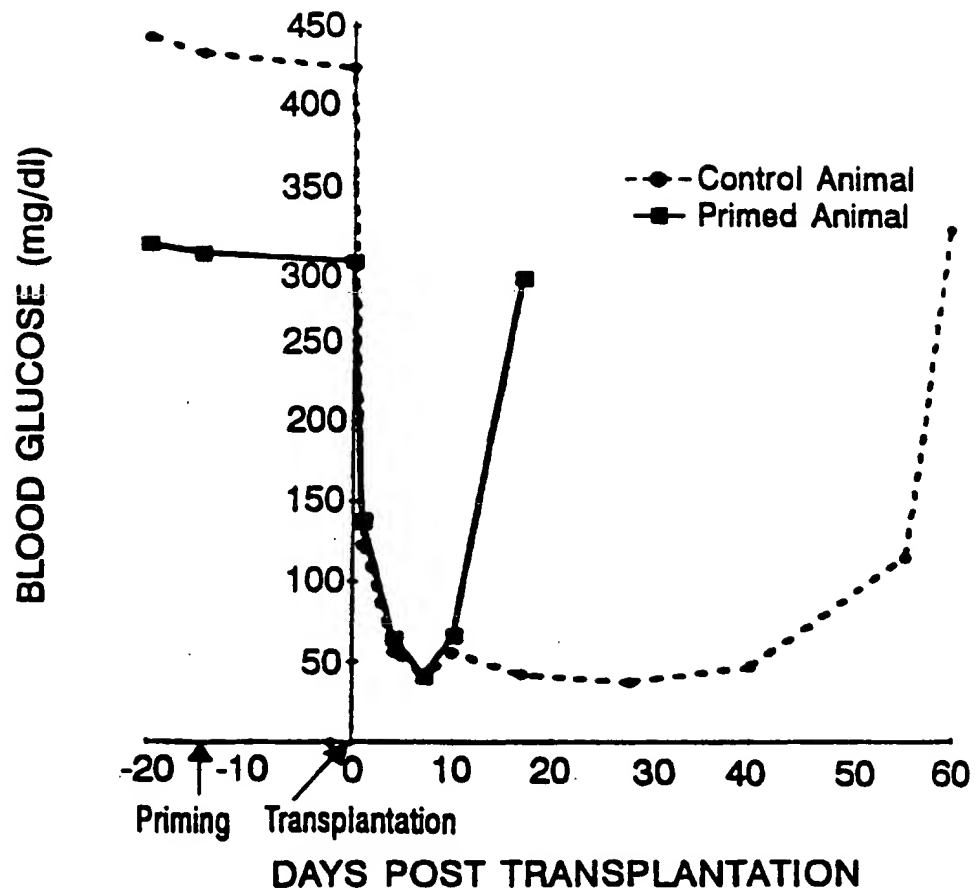
4/56

FIG. 4



5/56

FIG. 5



6/56

FIG. 6

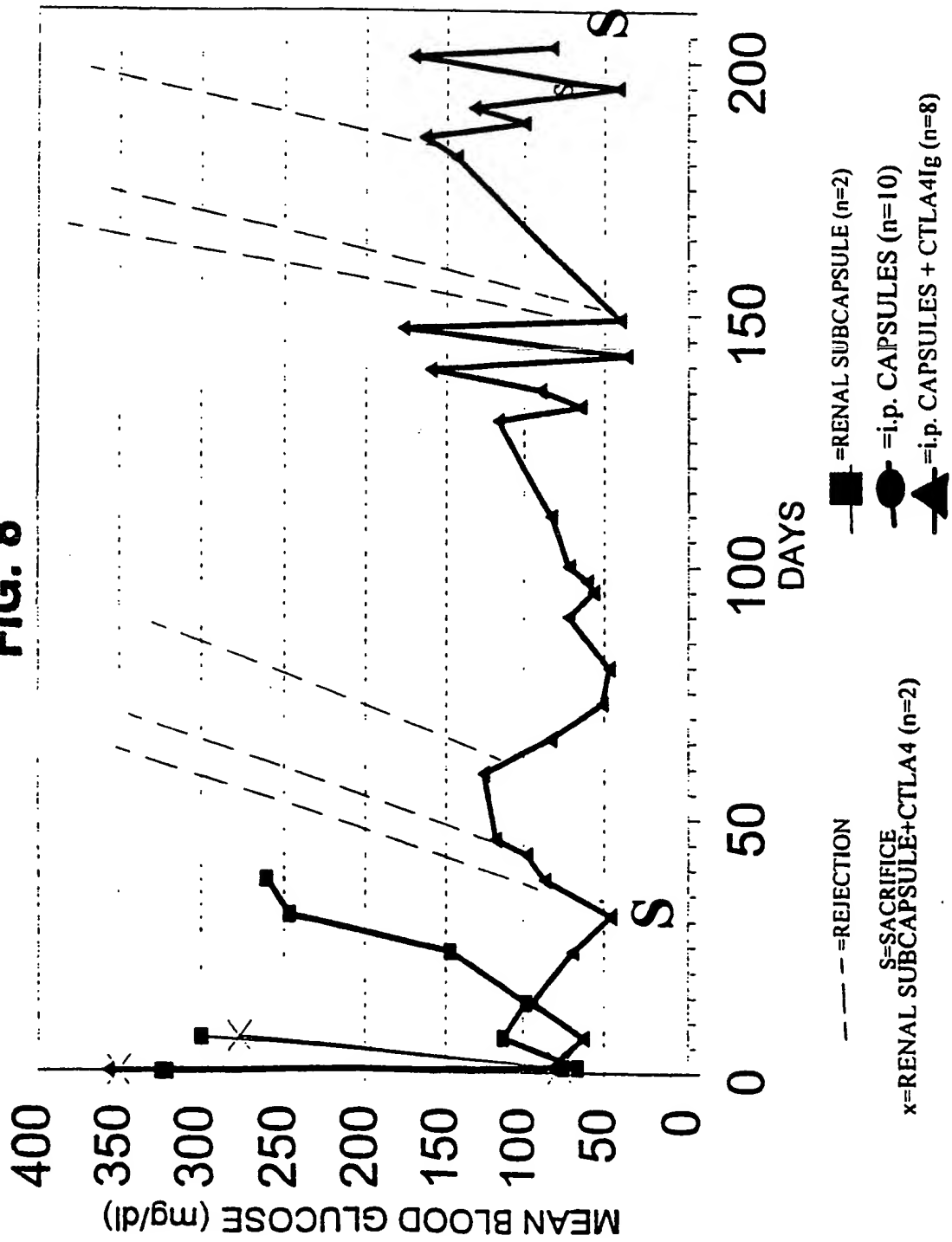


7/56

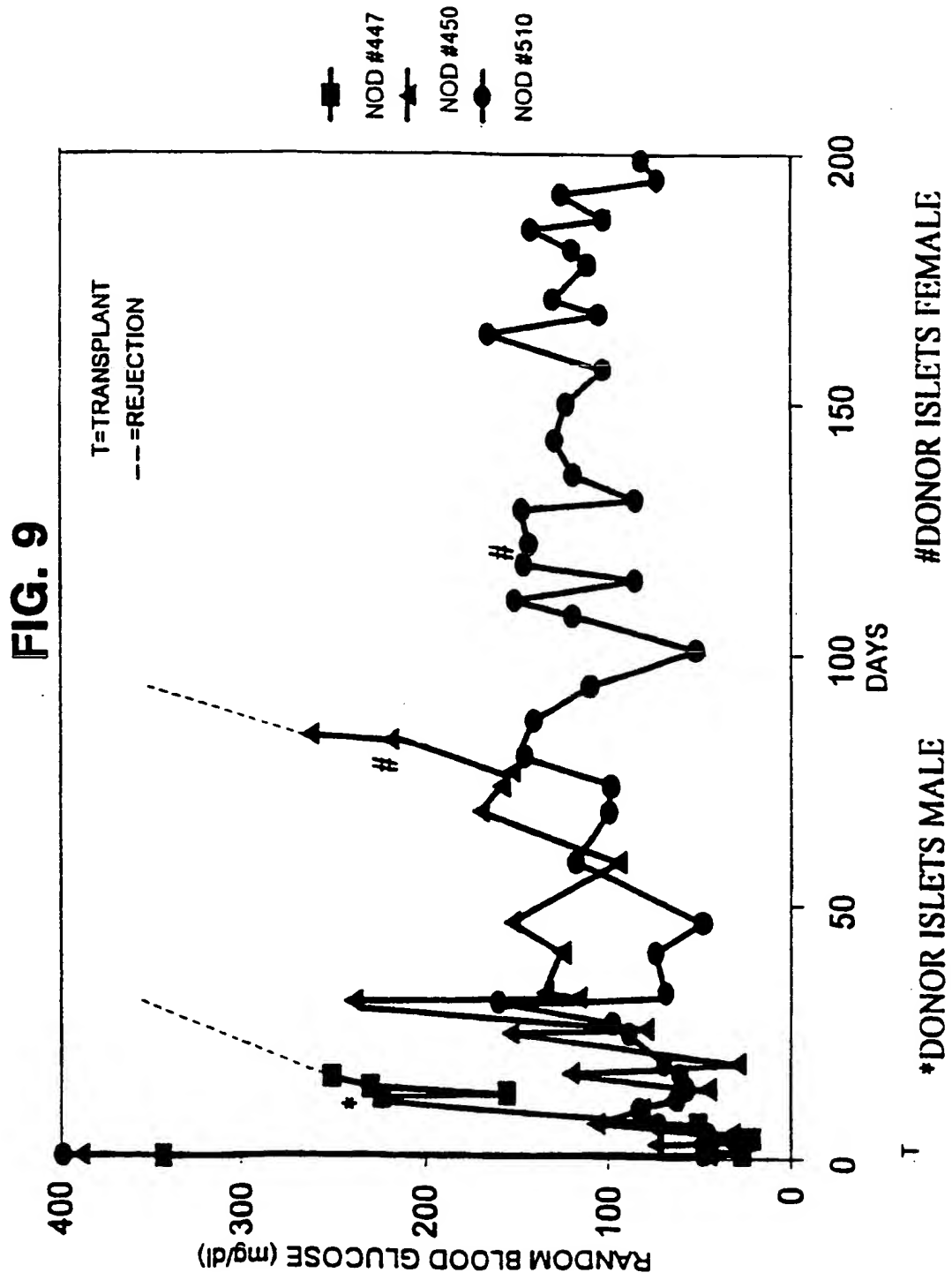
FIG. 7



FIG. 8

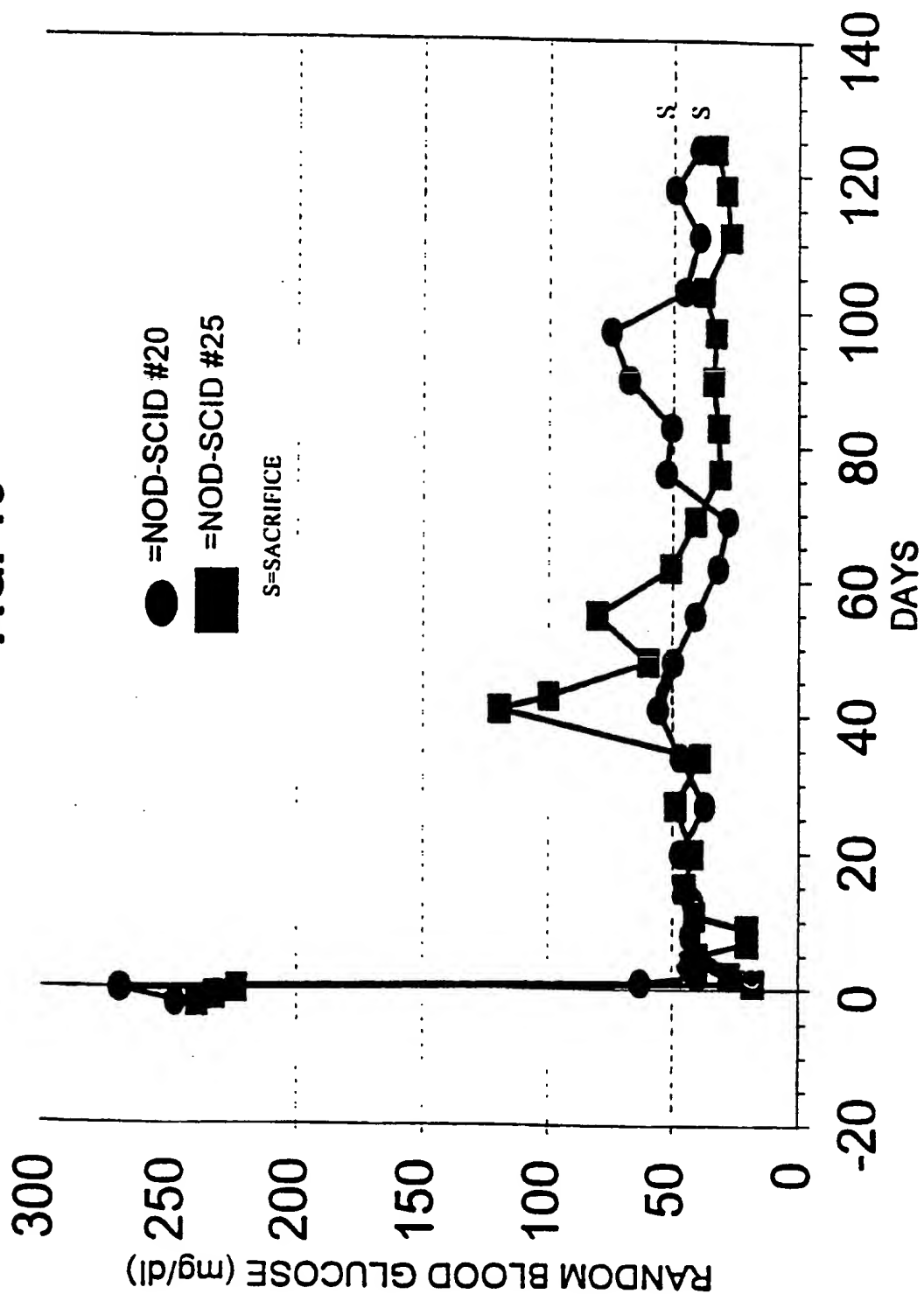


9/56



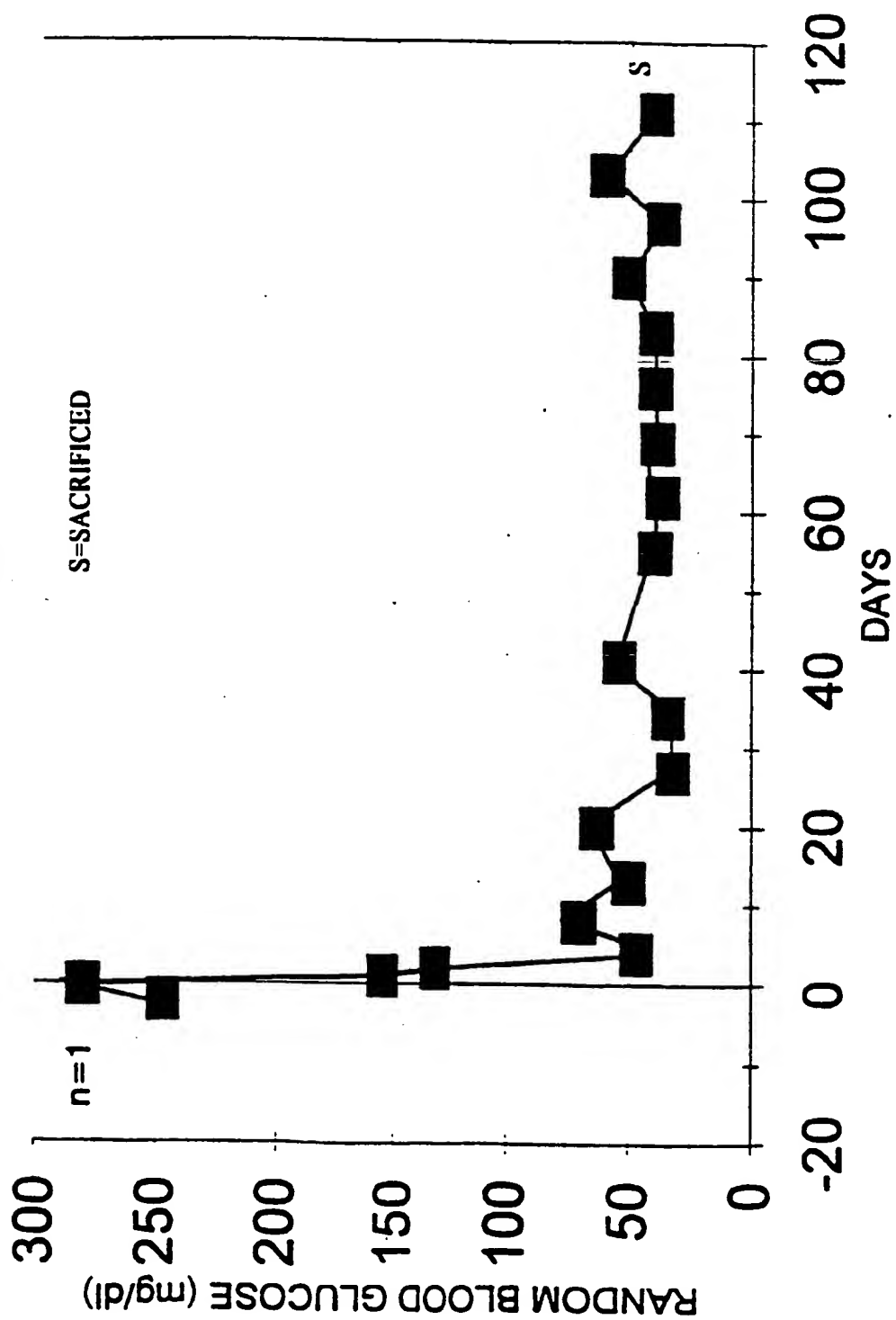
10/56

FIG. 10



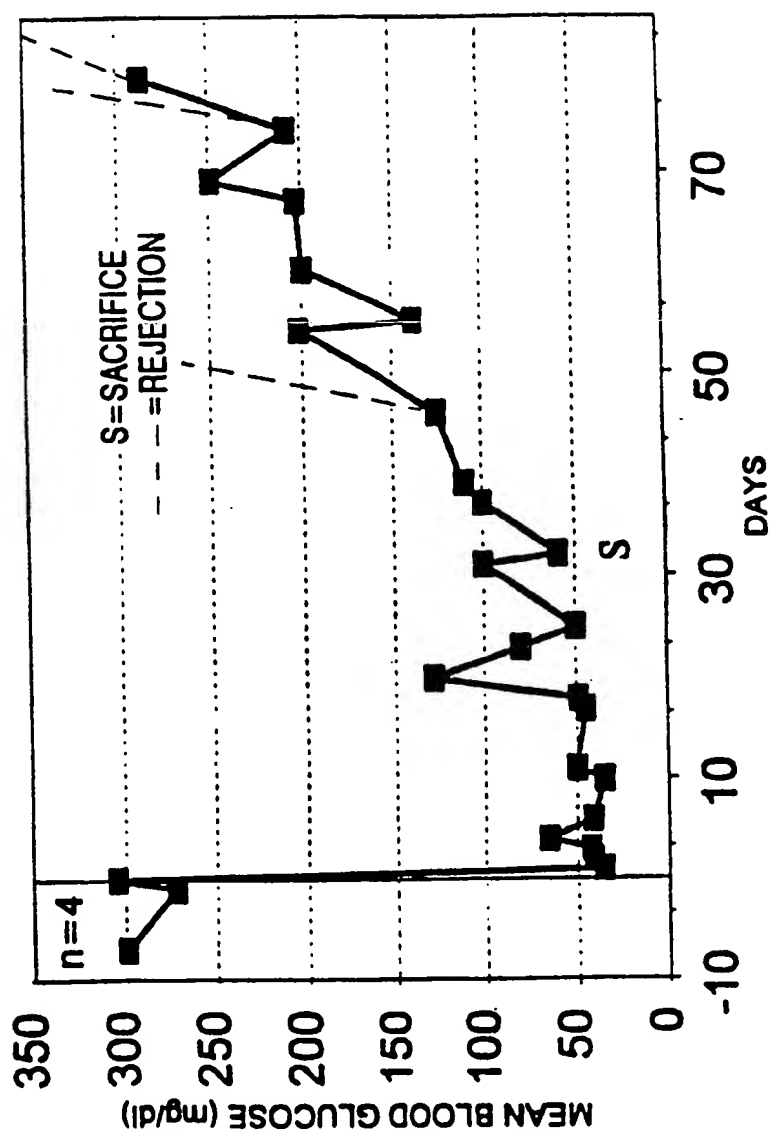
11/56

FIG. 11



12/56

FIG. 12



13/56

FIG. 13



14/56

FIG. 14

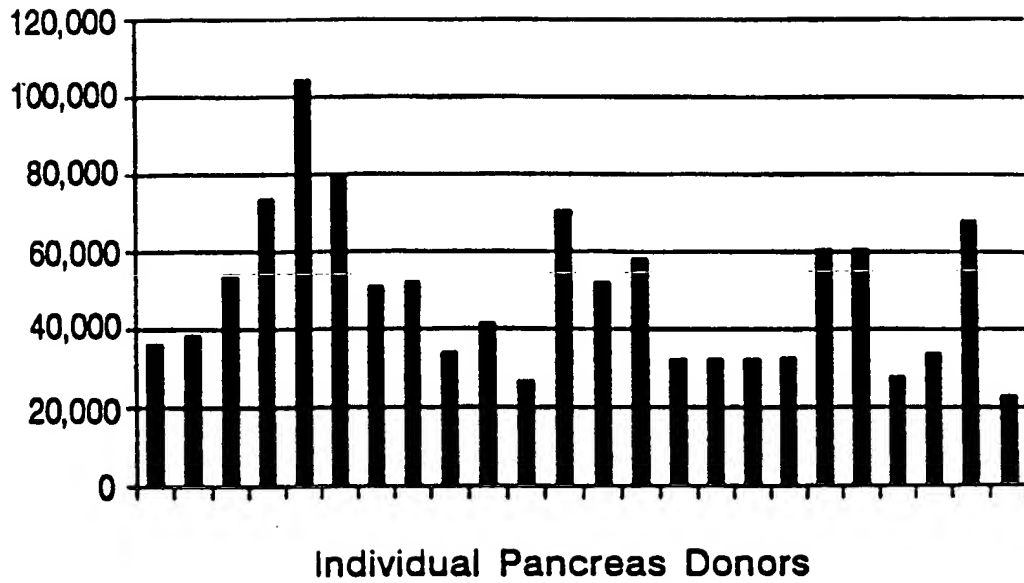
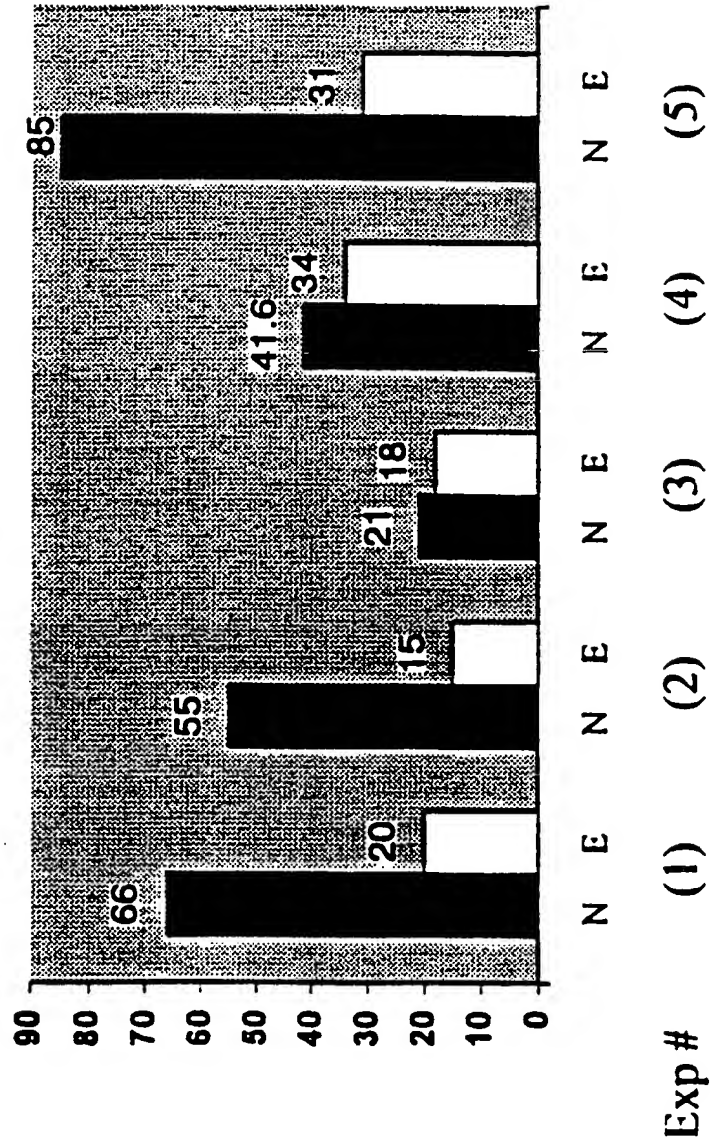
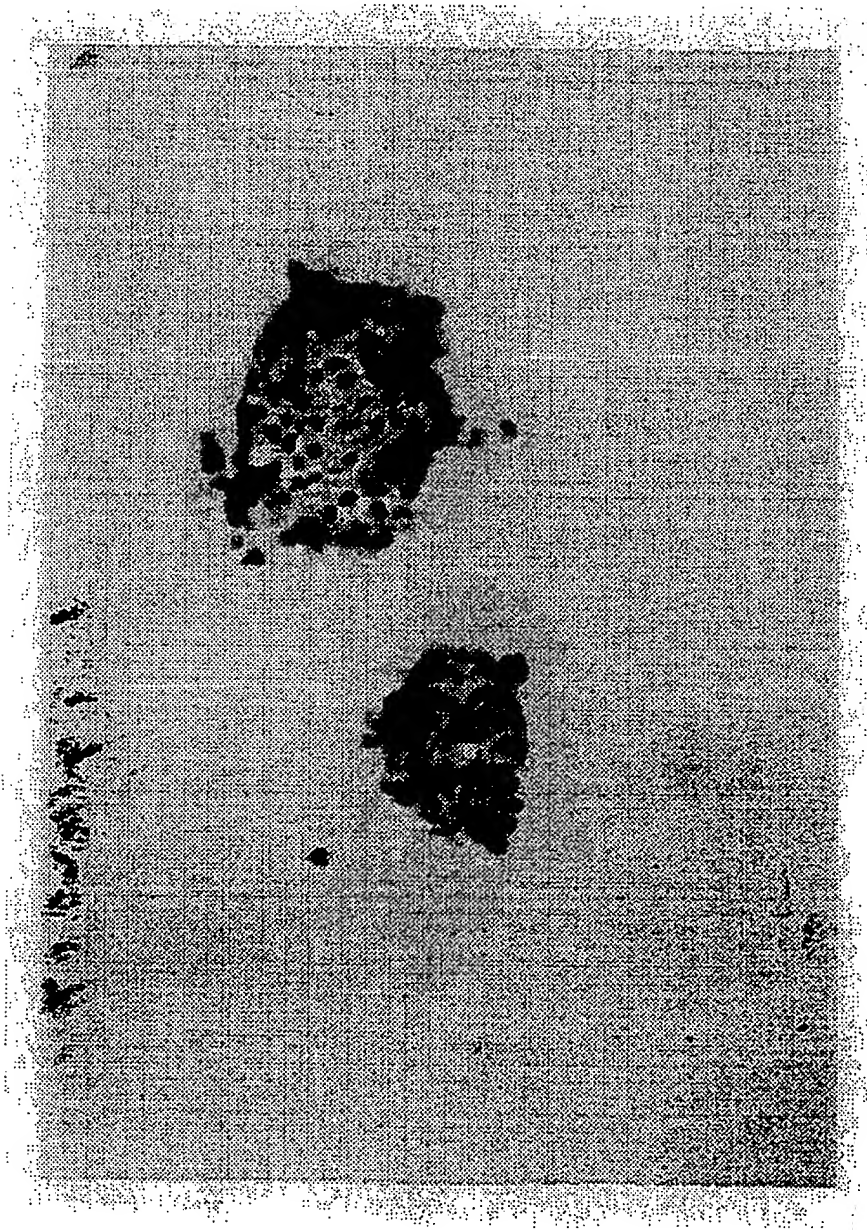


FIG. 15



16/56

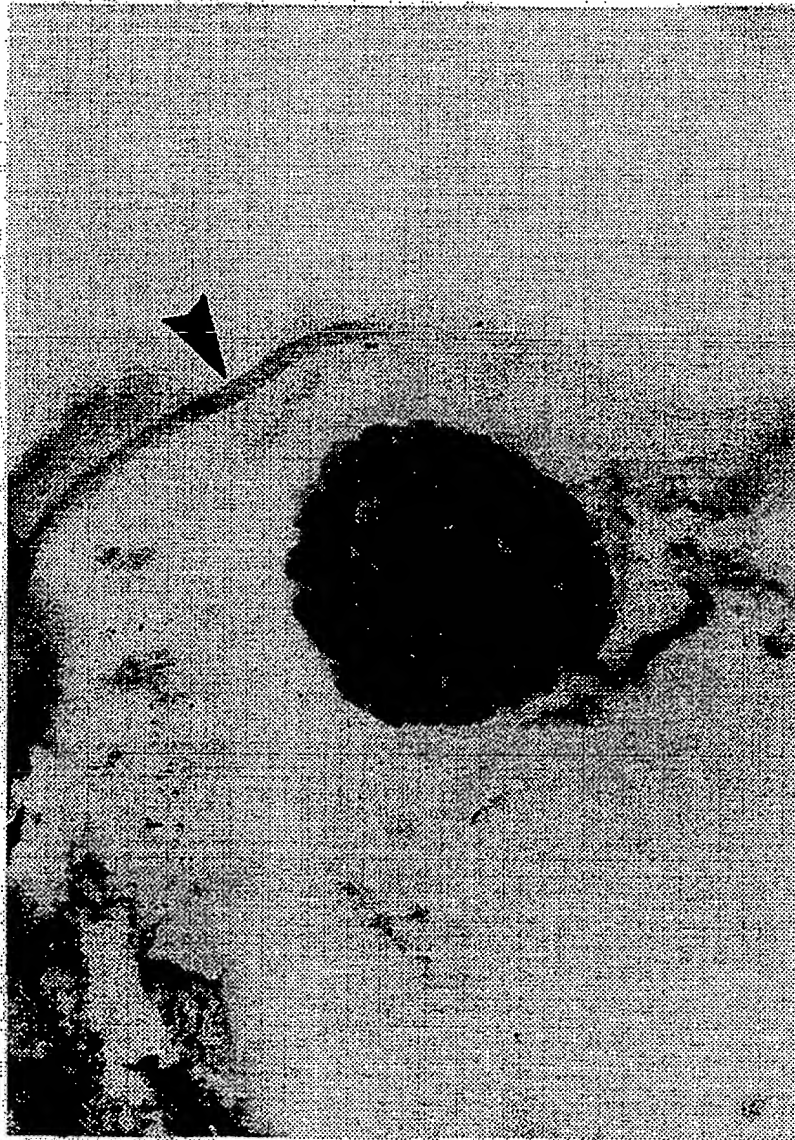
FIG. 16



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

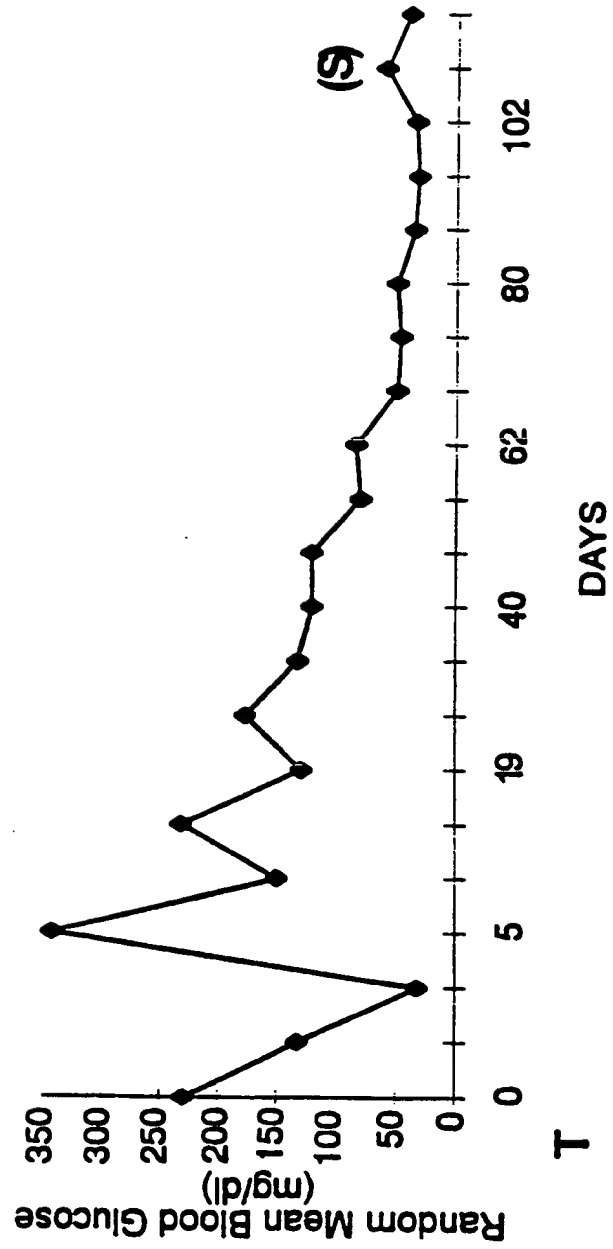
17/56

FIG. 17

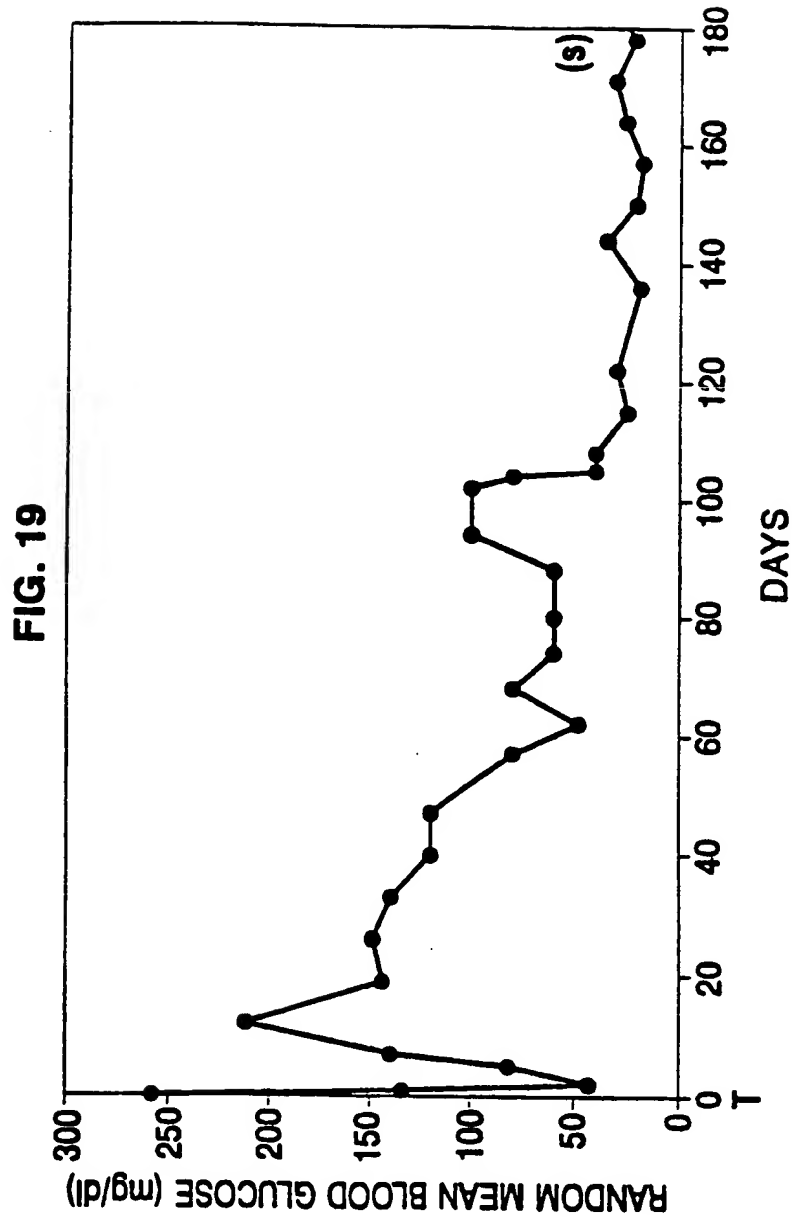


18/56

FIG. 18

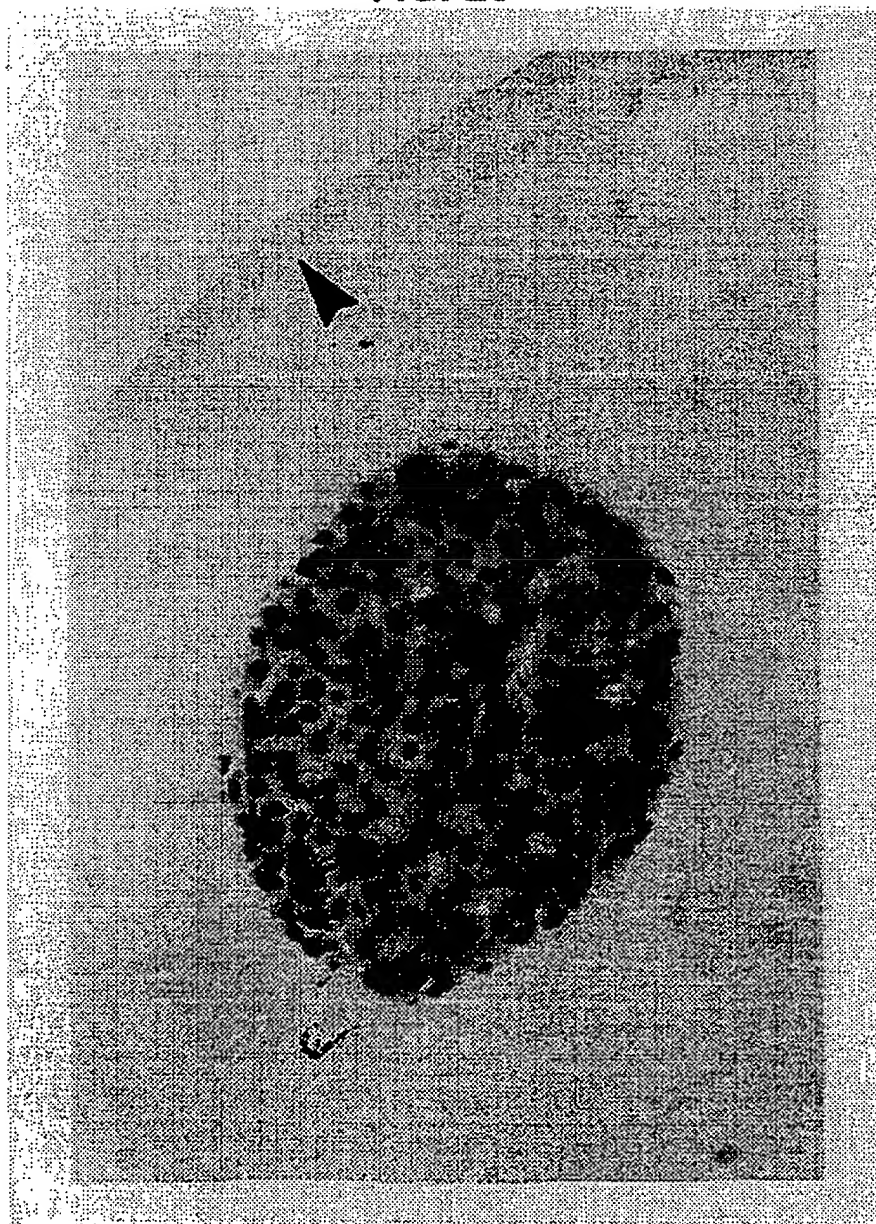


19/56

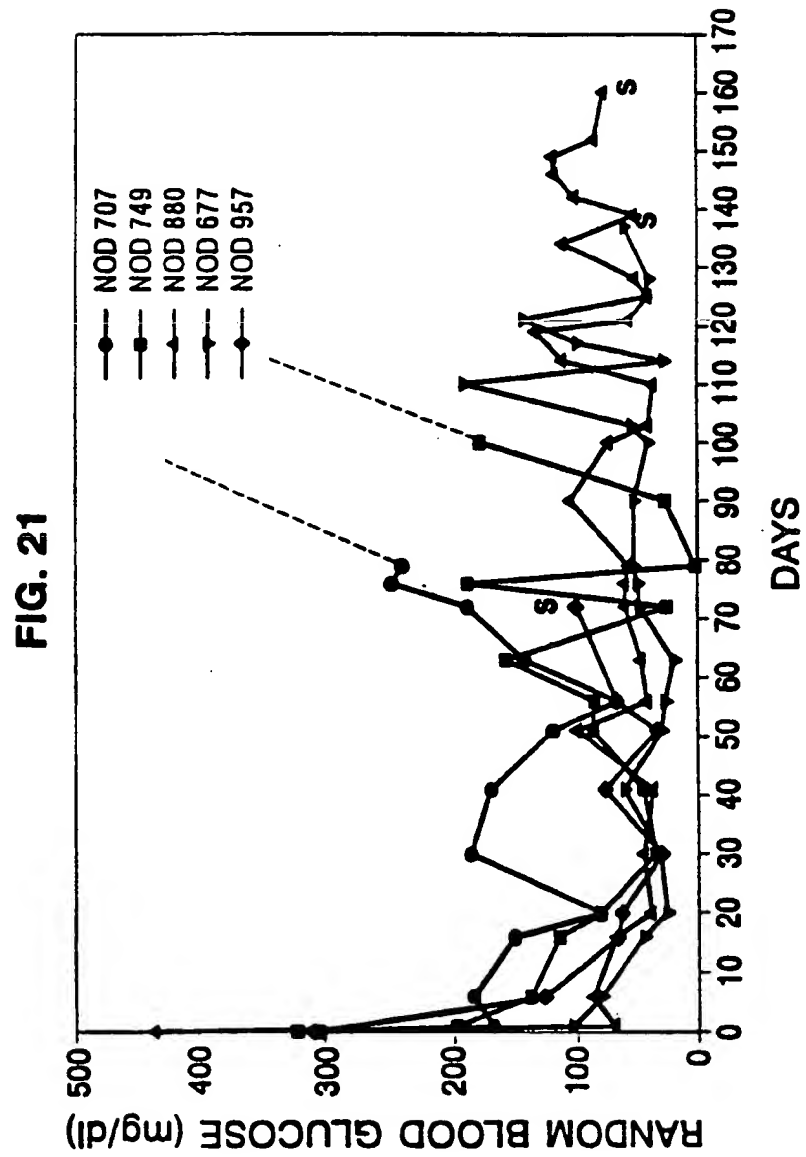


20/56

FIG. 20

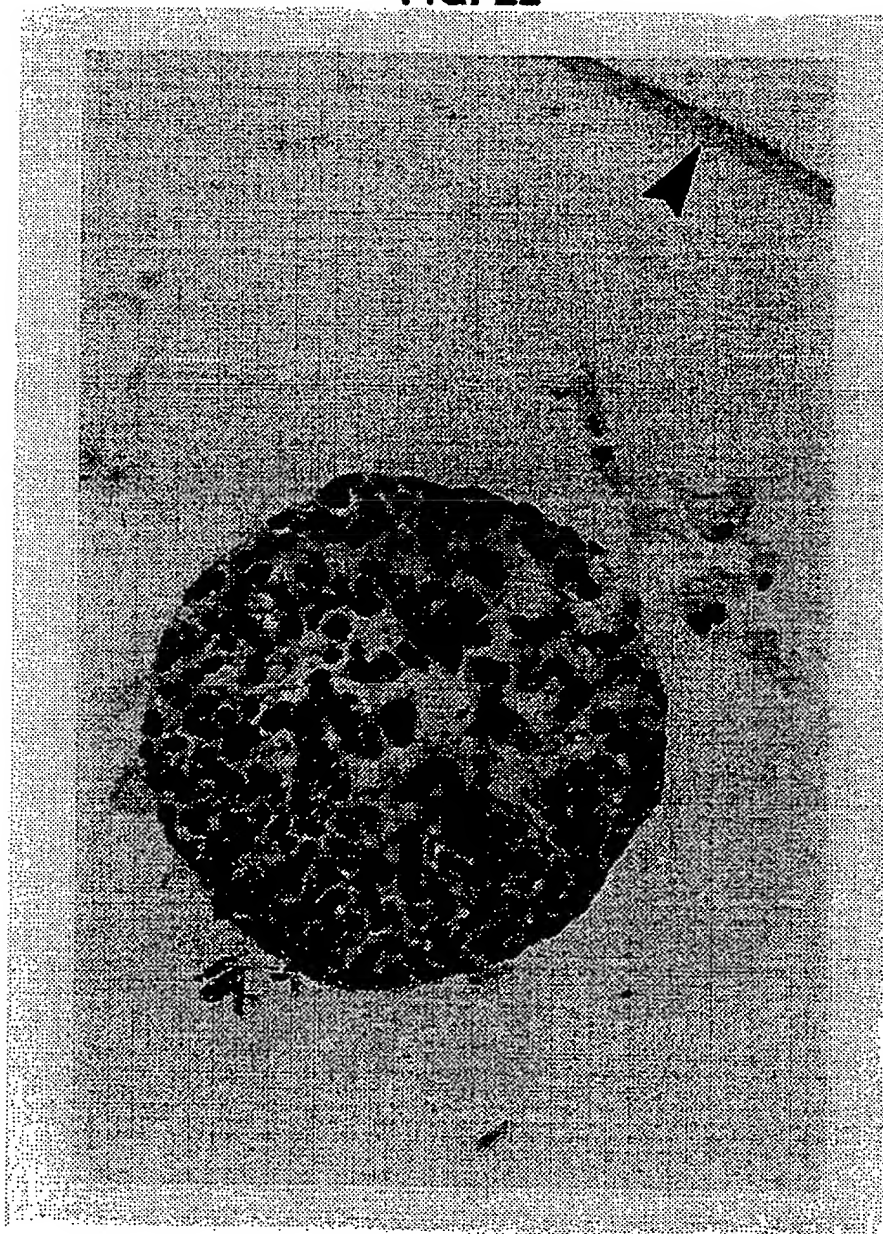


21/56



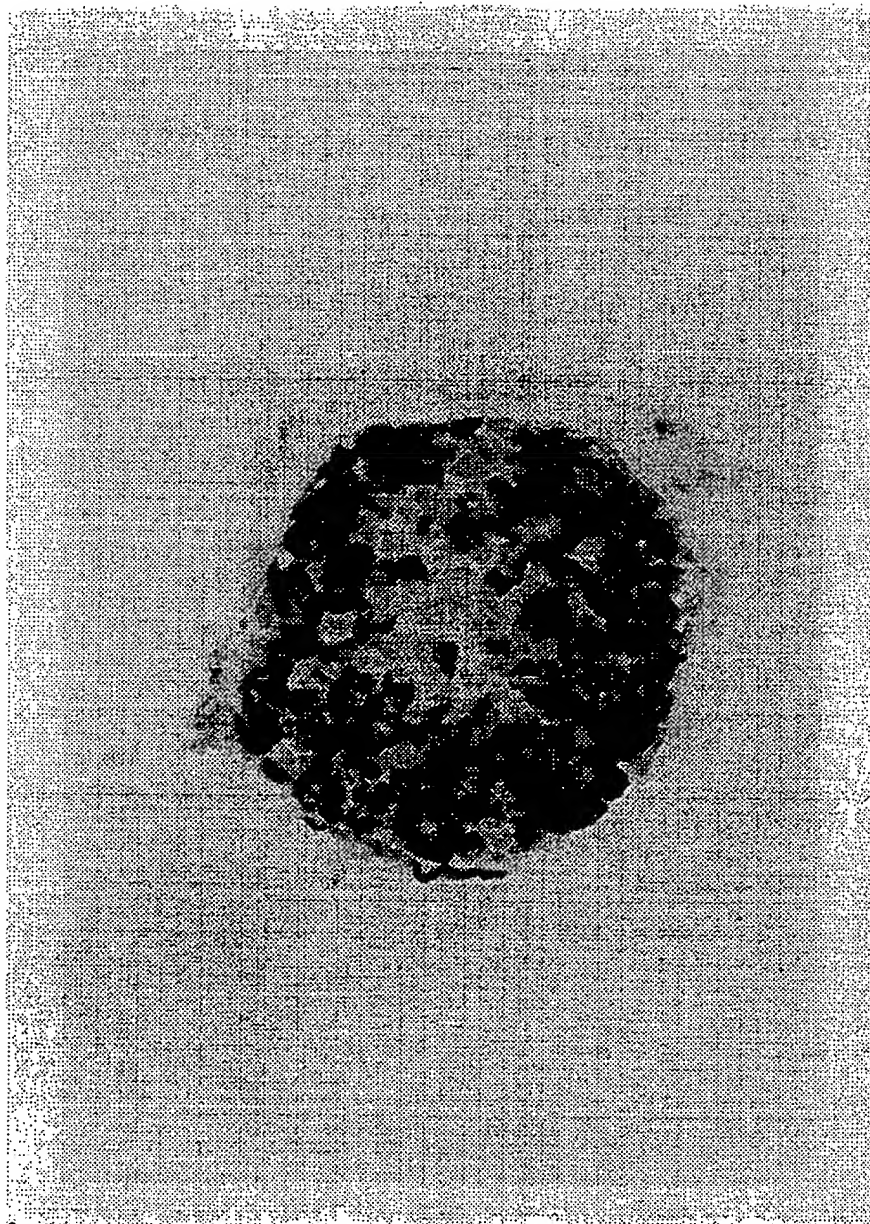
22/56

FIG. 22

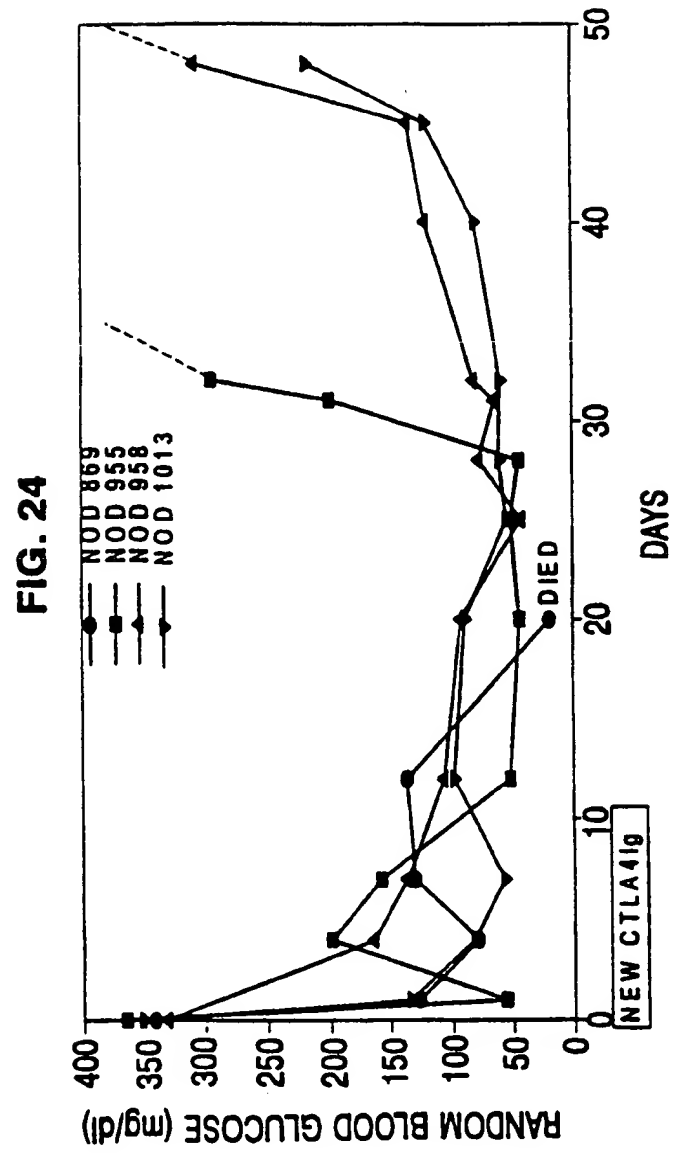


23/56

FIG. 23



24/56



25/56

FIG. 25A

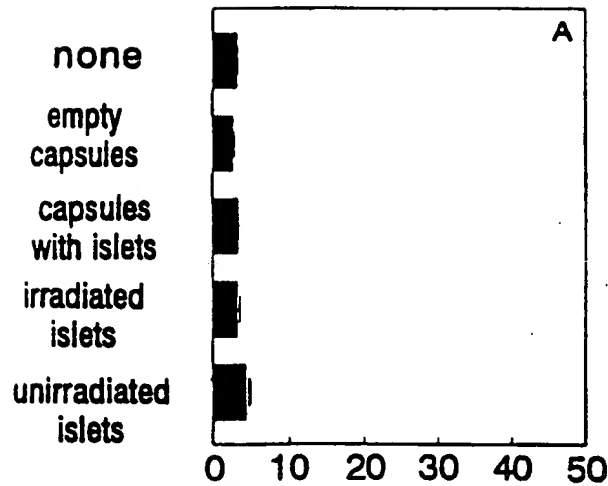


FIG. 25B

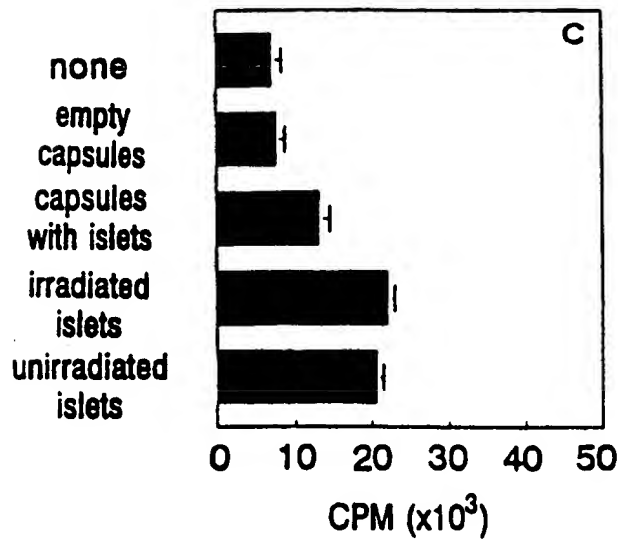
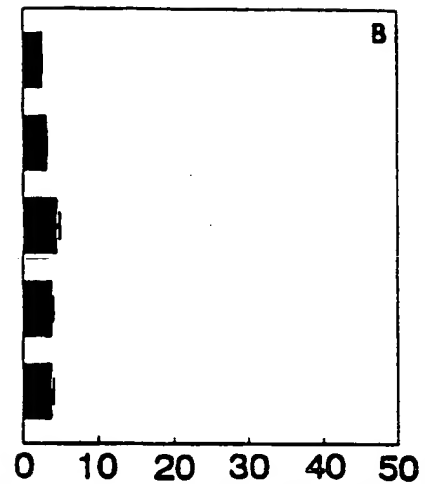


FIG. 25C

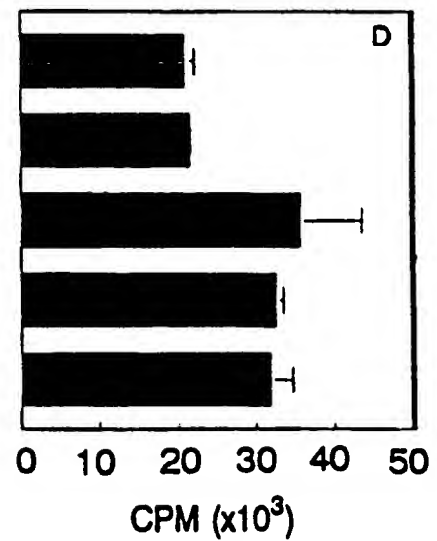
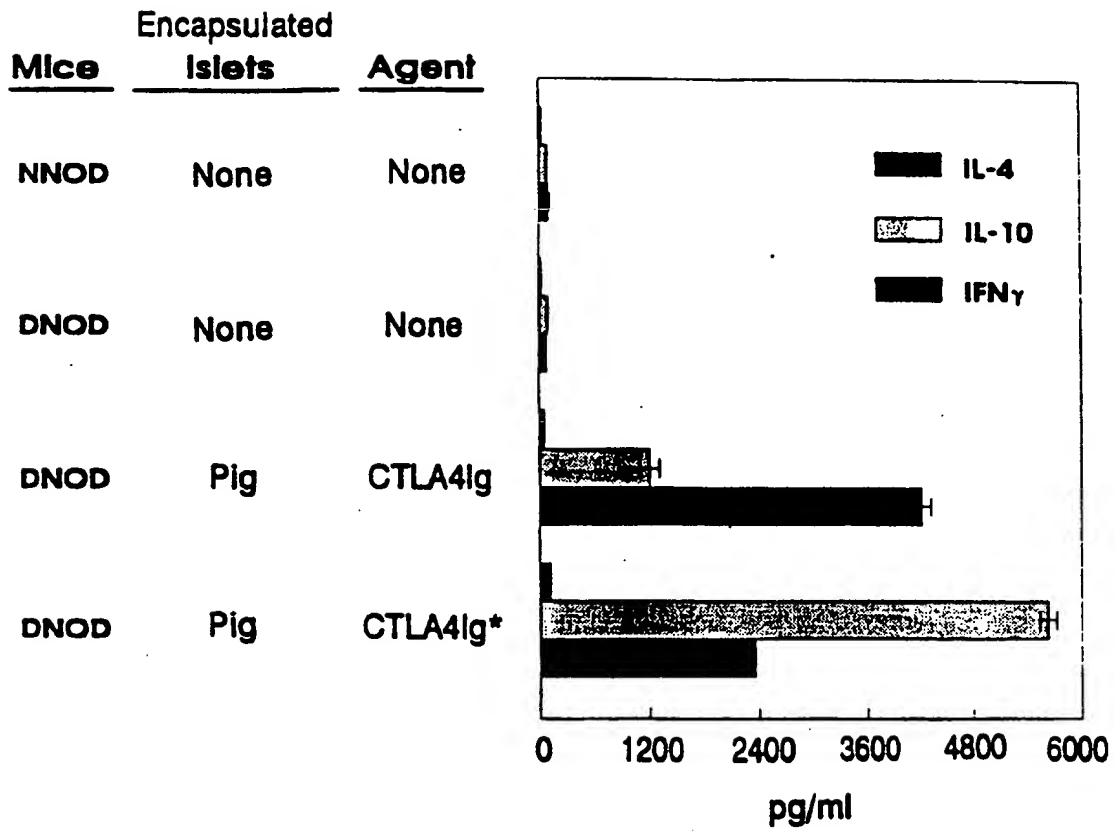


FIG. 25D

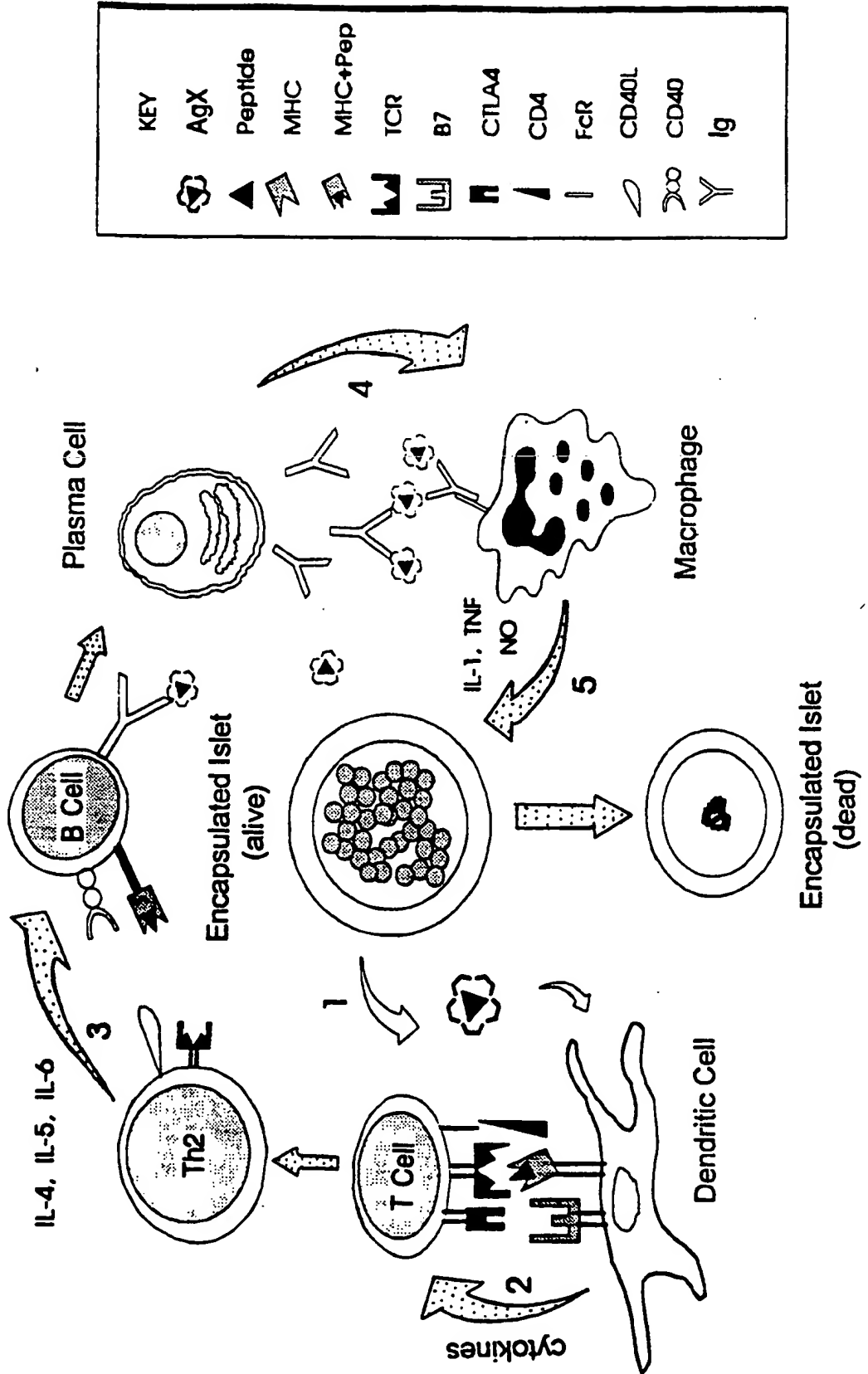
26/56

FIG. 26



27/56

FIG. 27



28/56

FIG. 28A

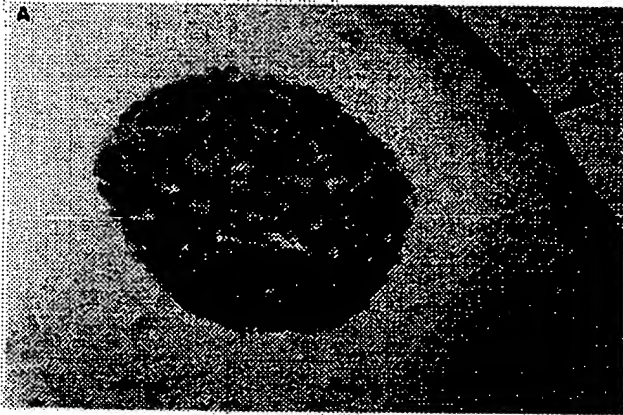


FIG. 28B



29/56

FIG. 29A

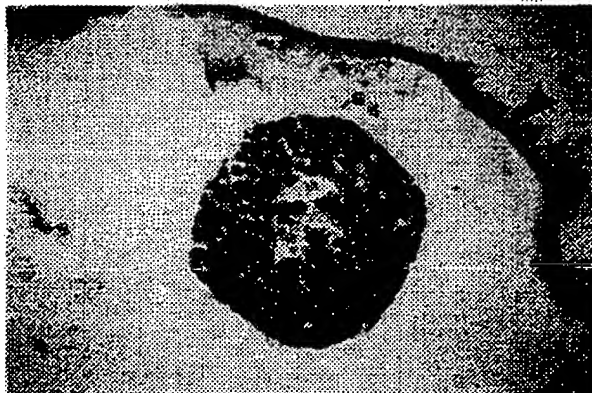
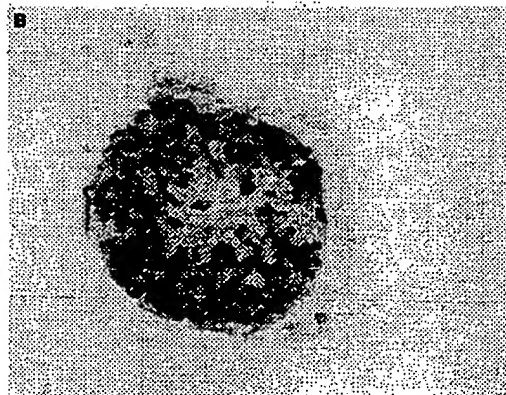


FIG. 29B



30/56

FIG. 30

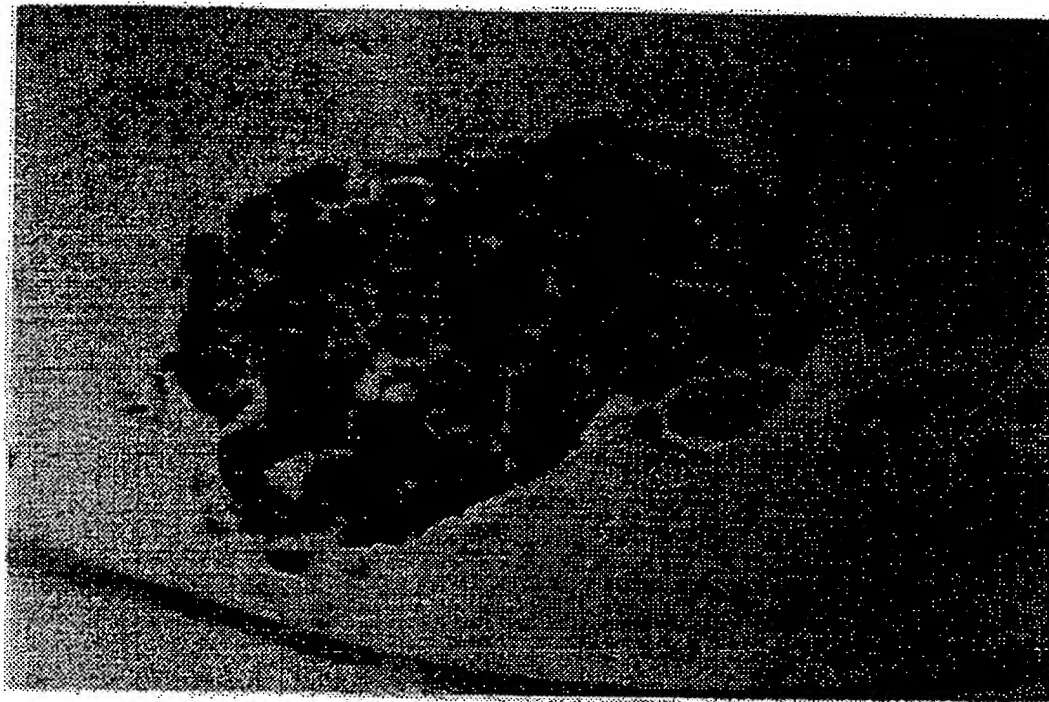


FIG. 31



31/56

FIG. 32

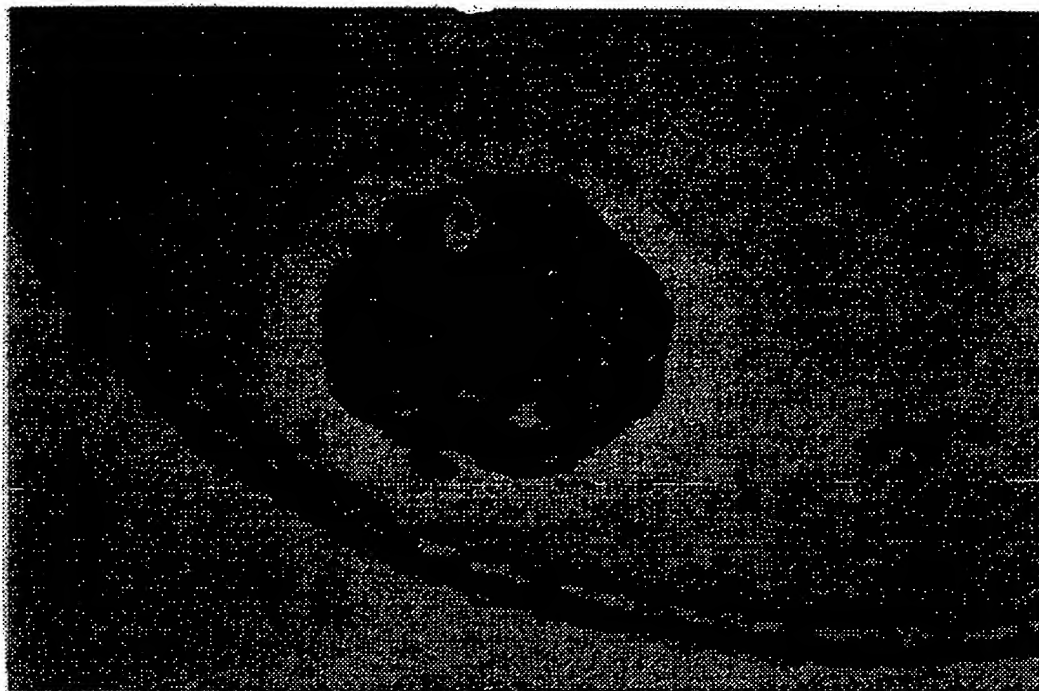
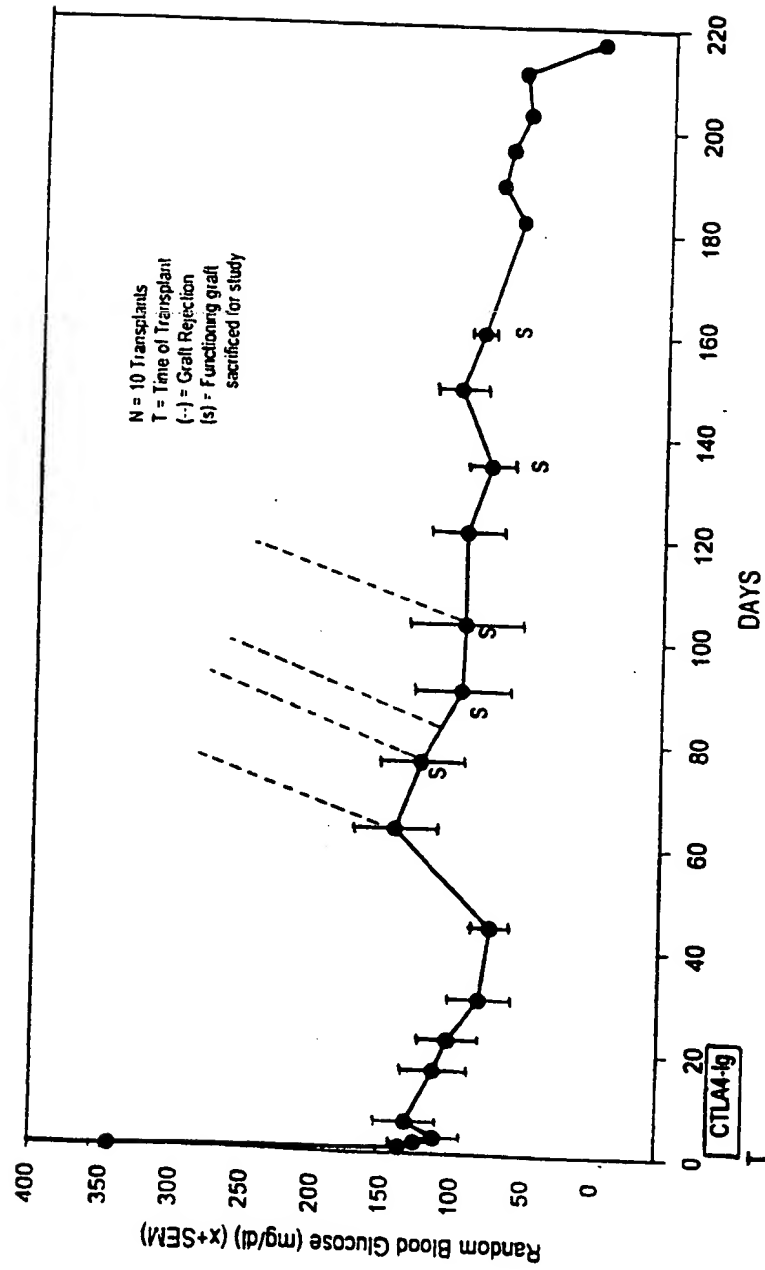


FIG. 33



32/56

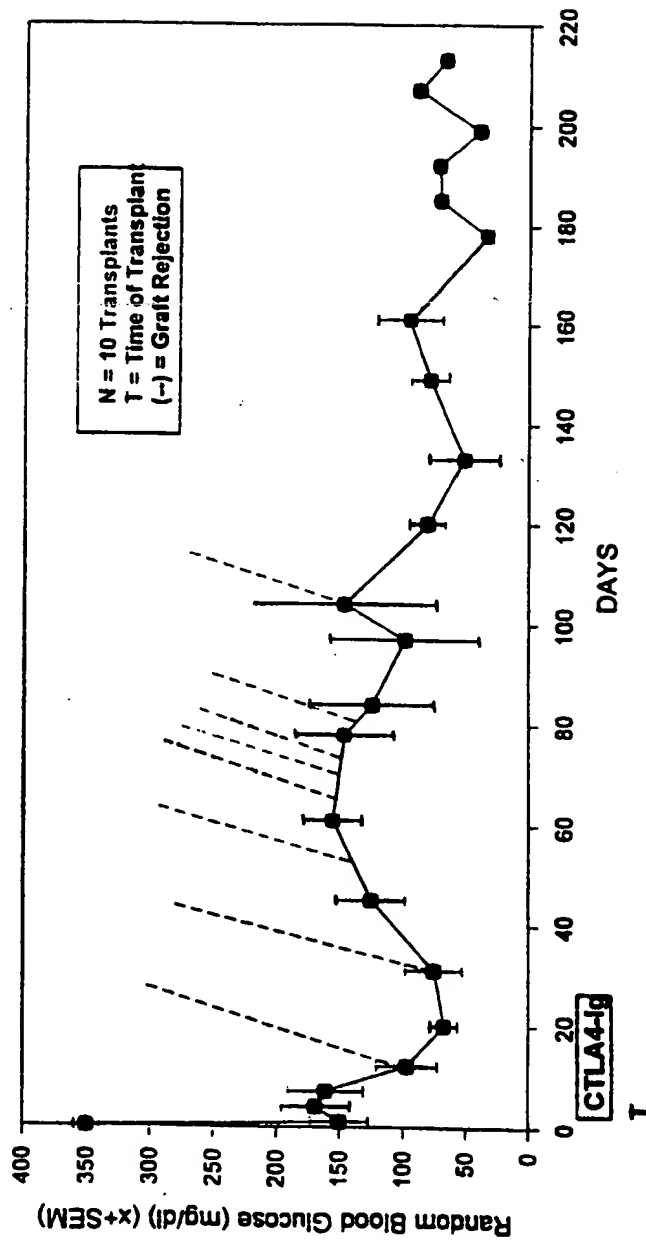
FIG. 34



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

33/56

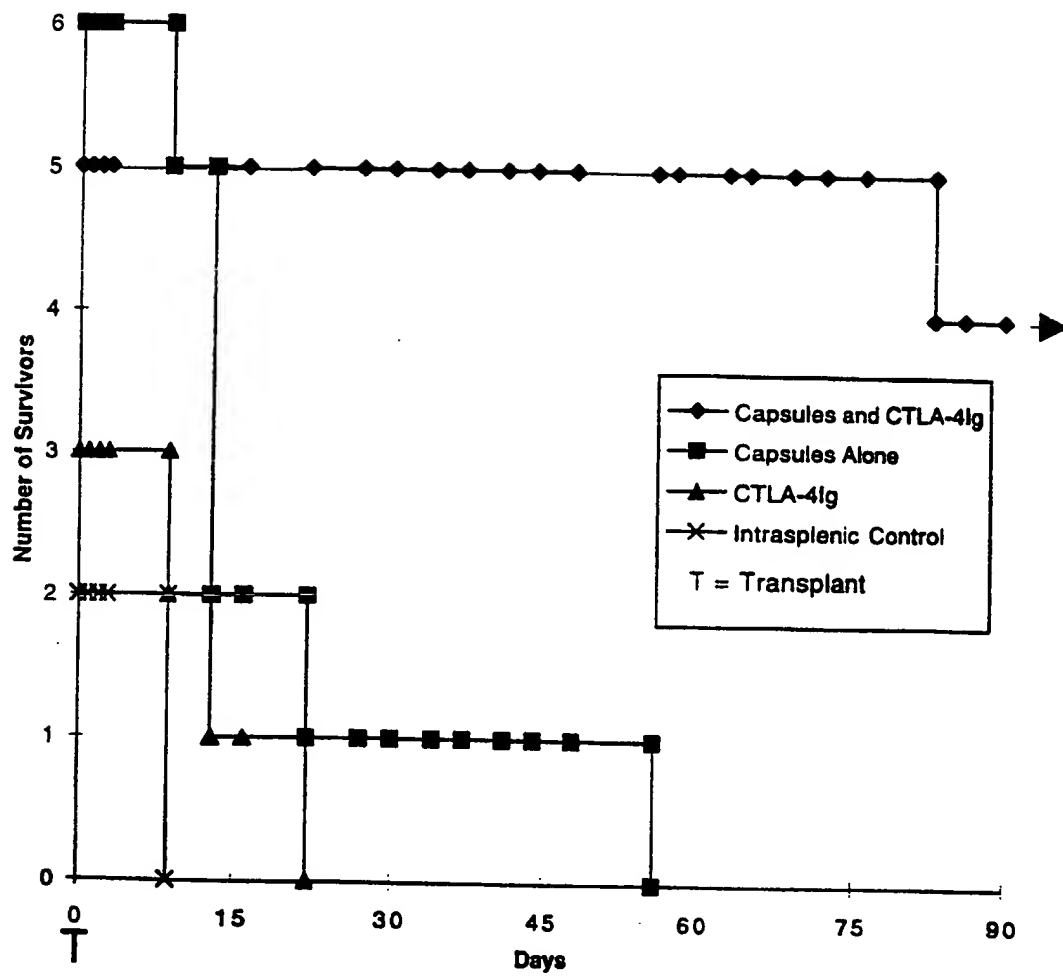
FIG. 35



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

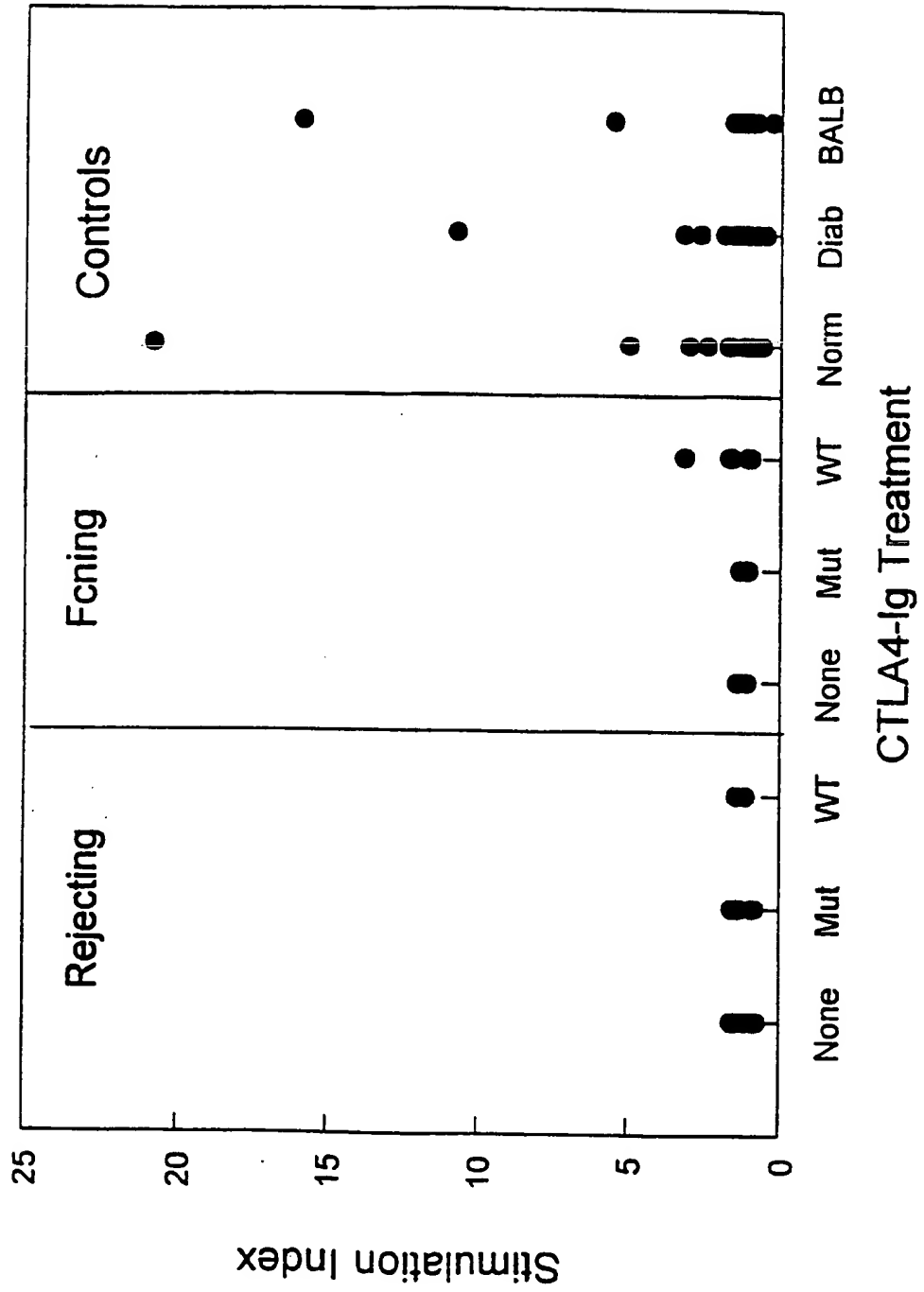
34/56

FIG. 36



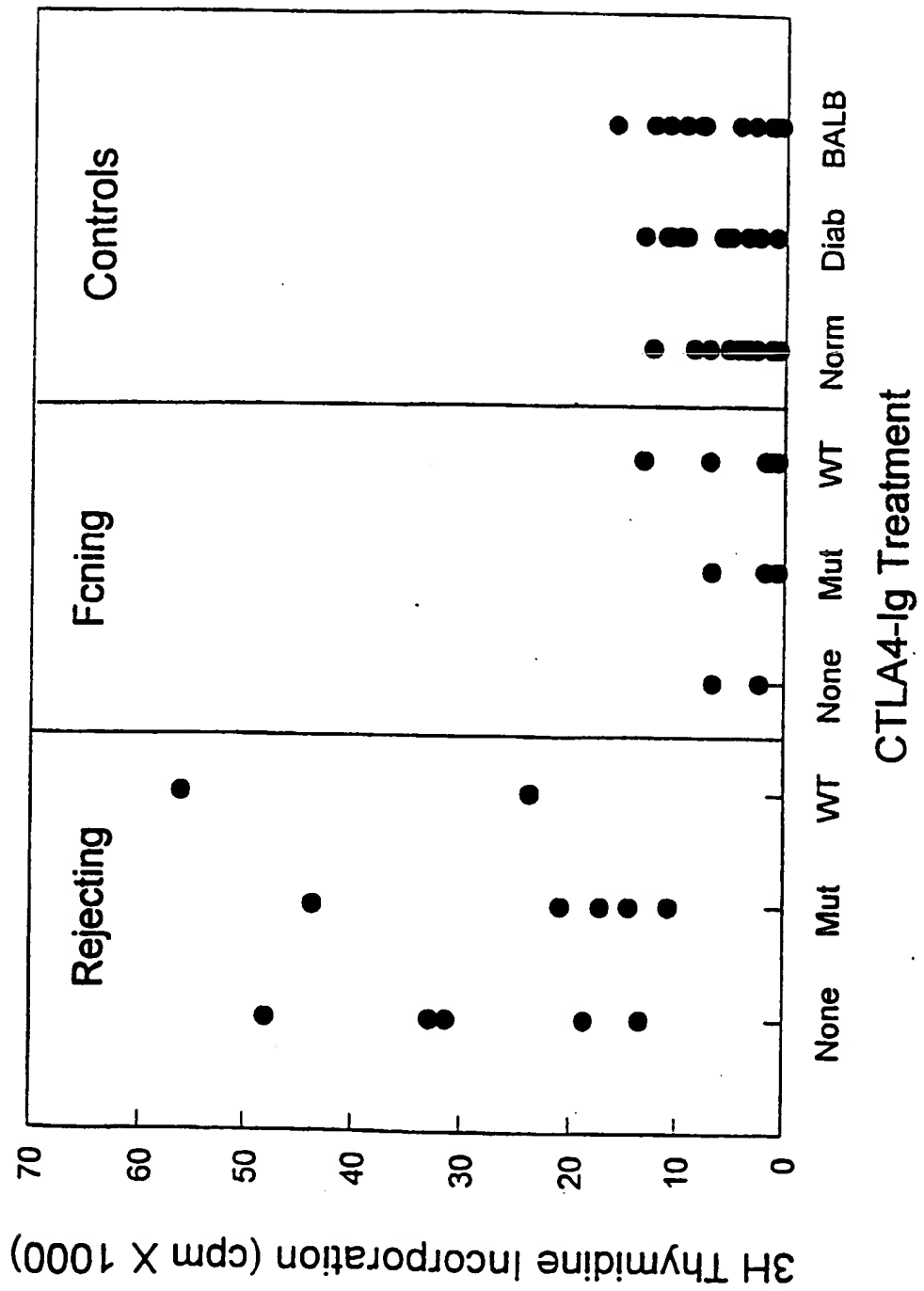
35/56

FIG. 37



36/56

FIG. 38



37/56

FIG. 39A

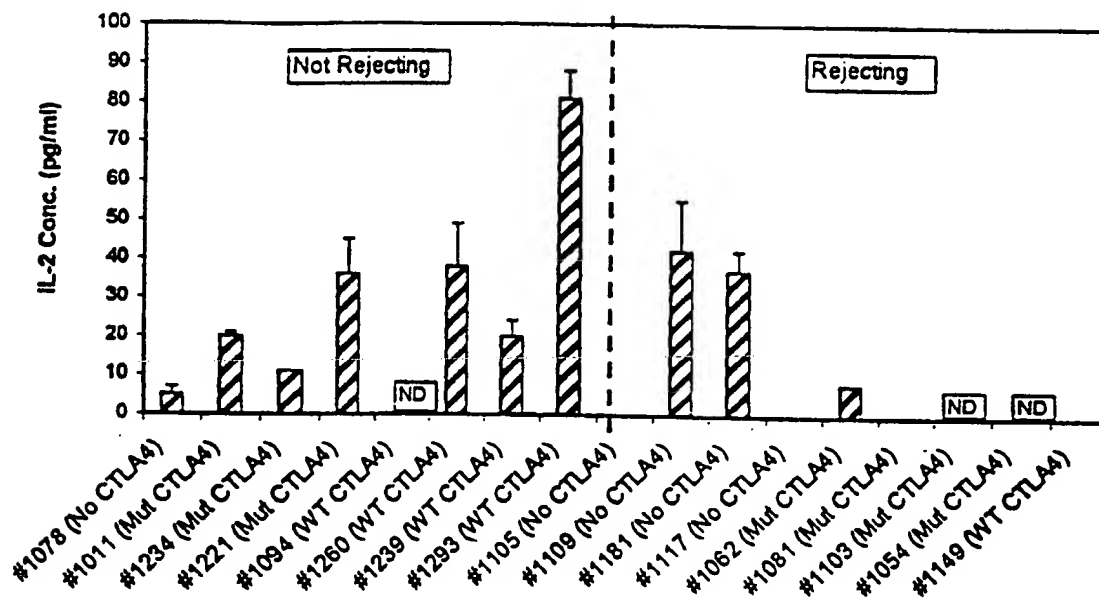
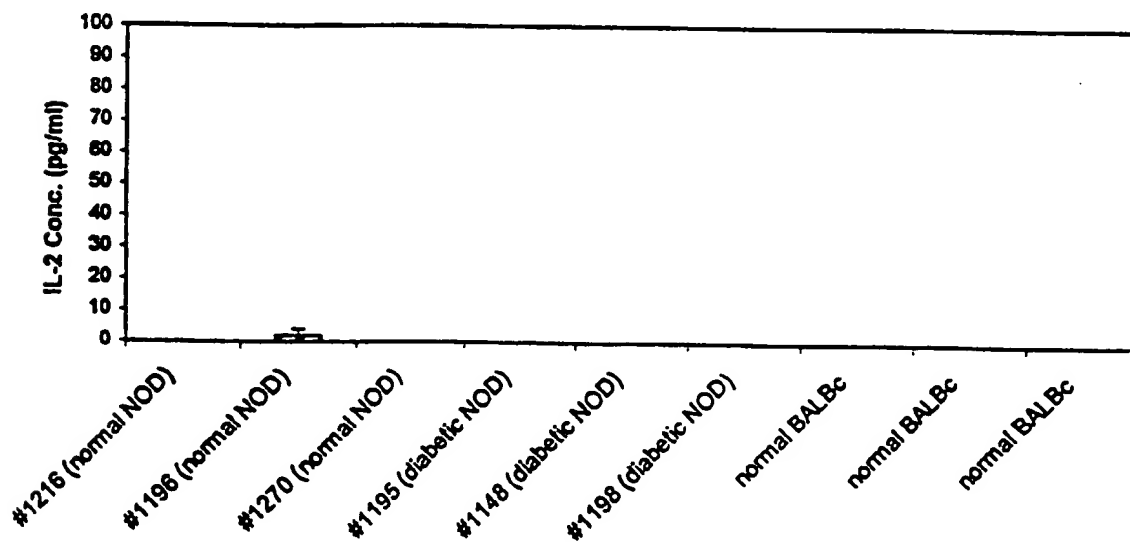


FIG. 39B



38/56

FIG. 40A

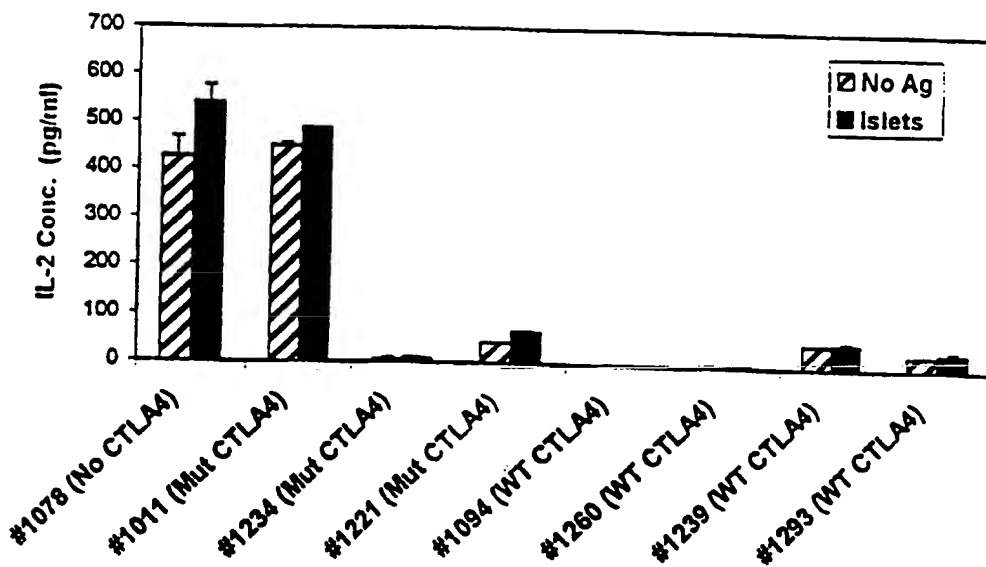
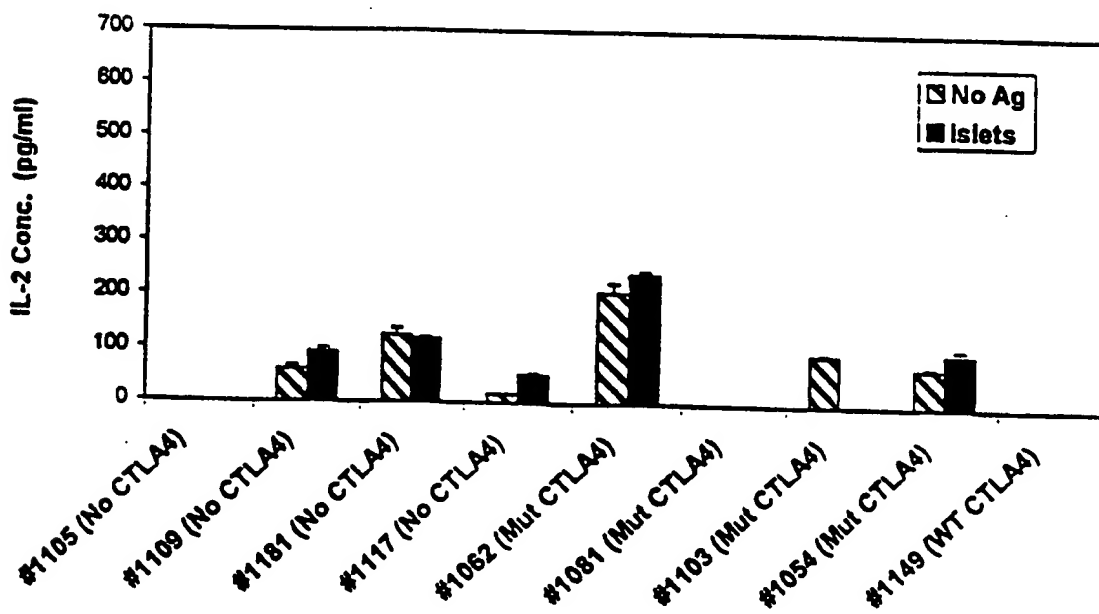


FIG. 40B



39/56

FIG. 41A

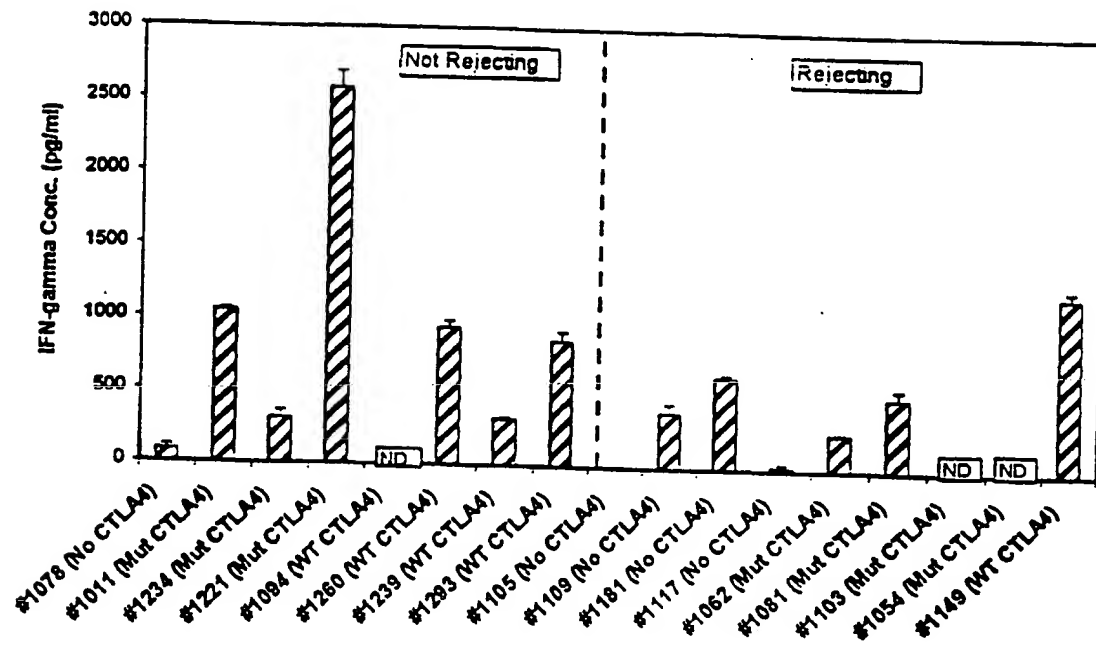
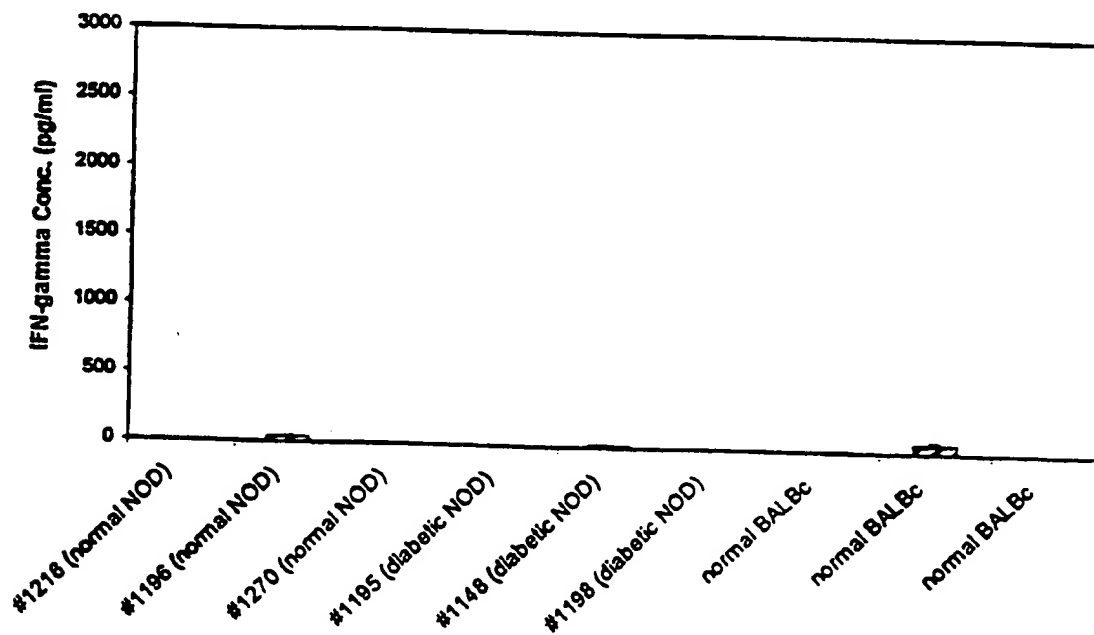


FIG. 41B



40/56

FIG. 42A

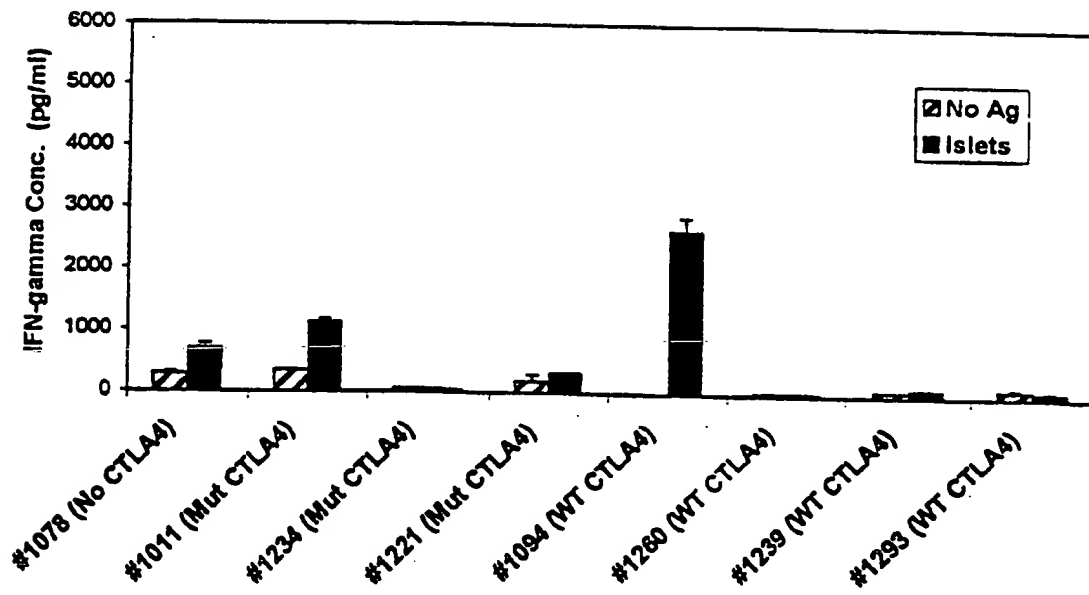
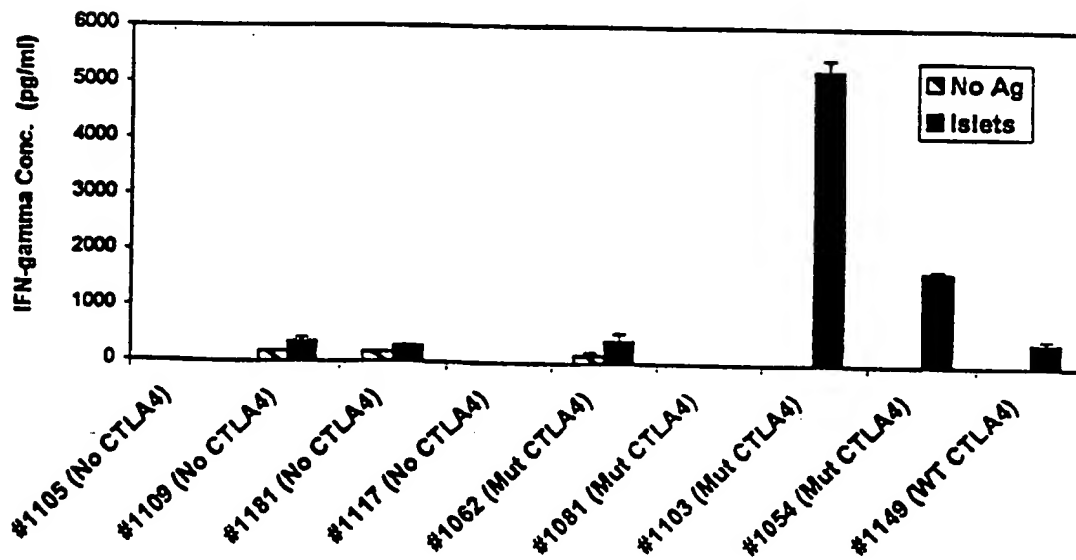


FIG. 42B



41/56

FIG. 43A

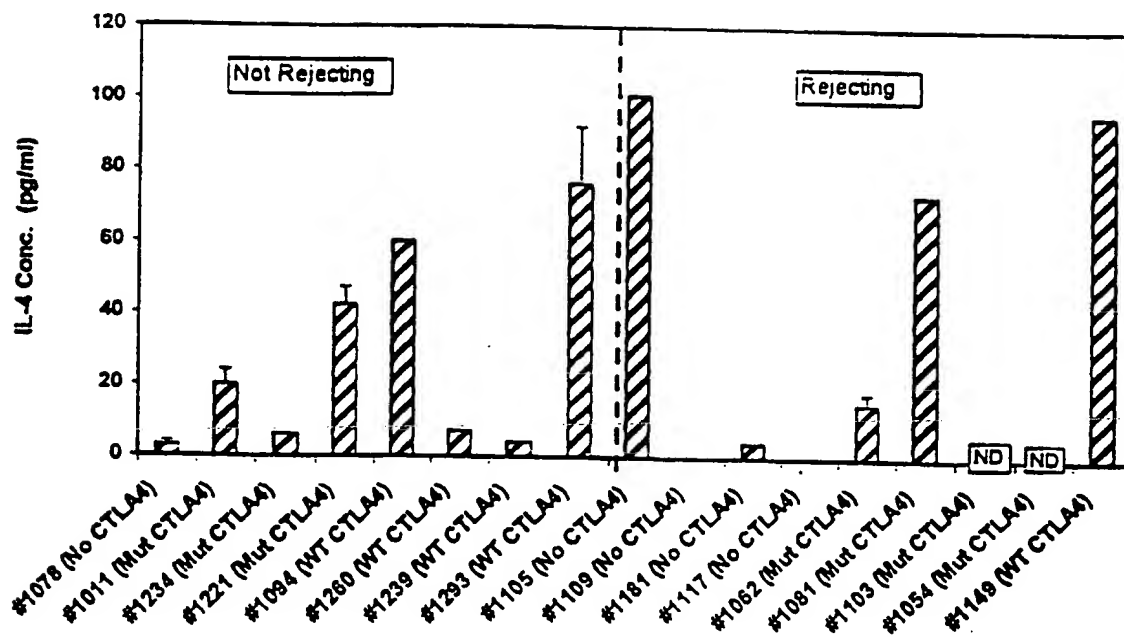
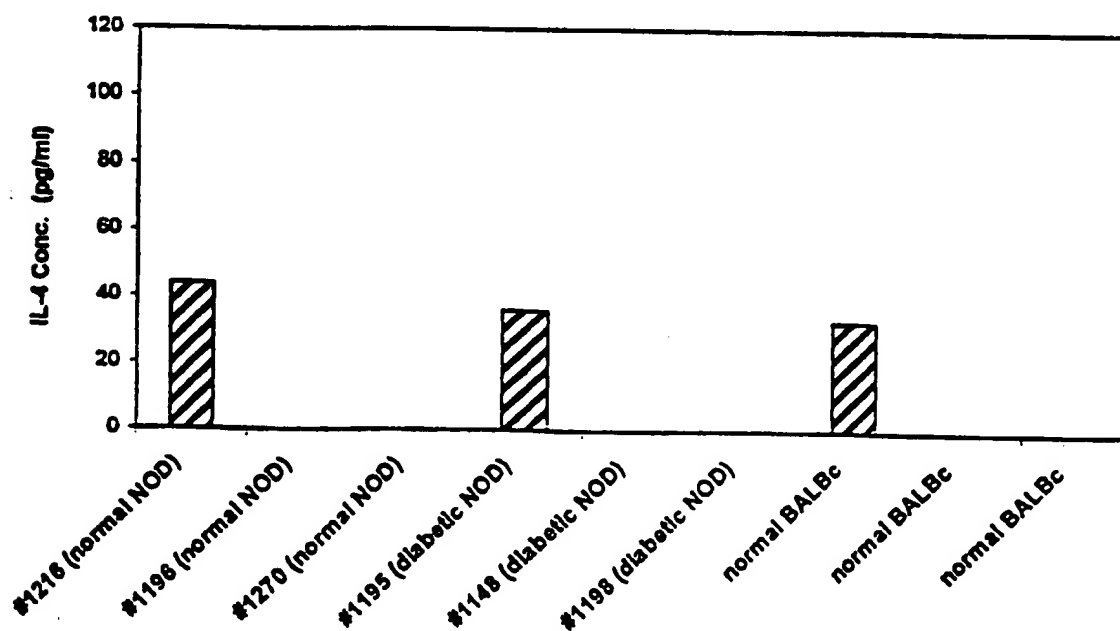


FIG. 43B



42/56

FIG. 44A

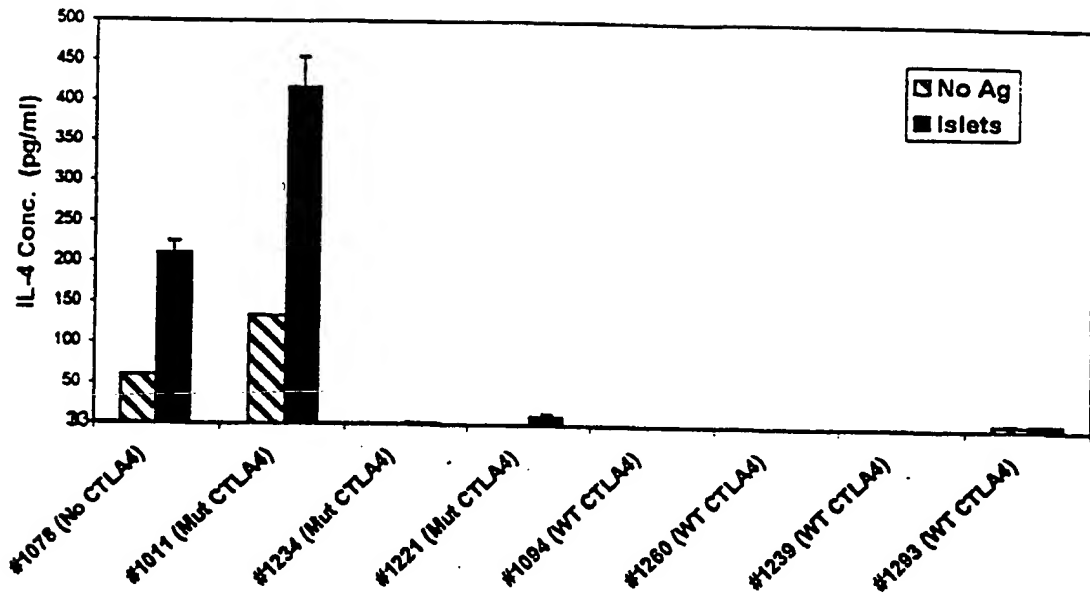
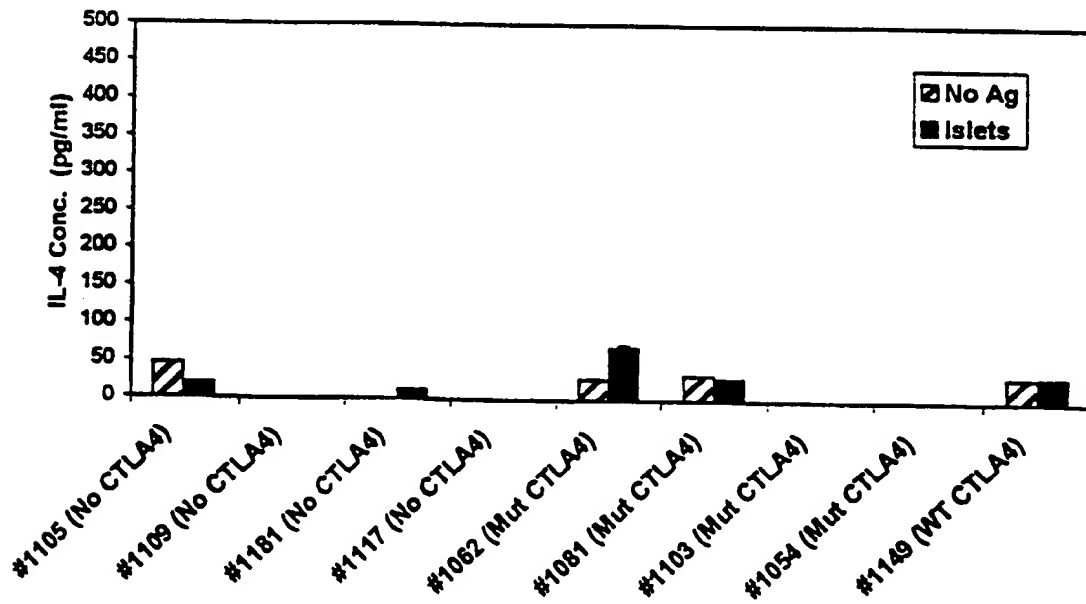


FIG. 44B



43/56

FIG. 45A

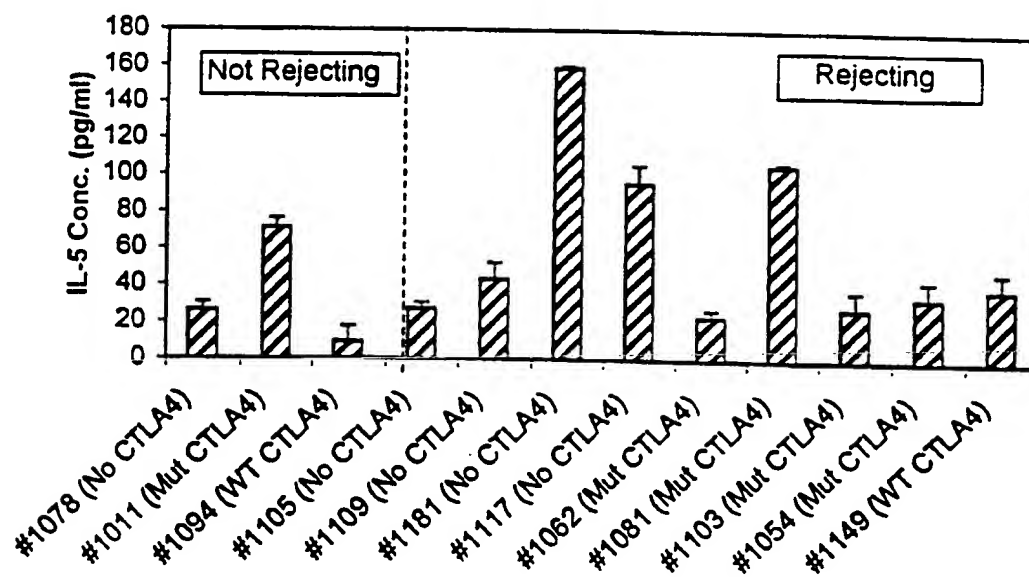
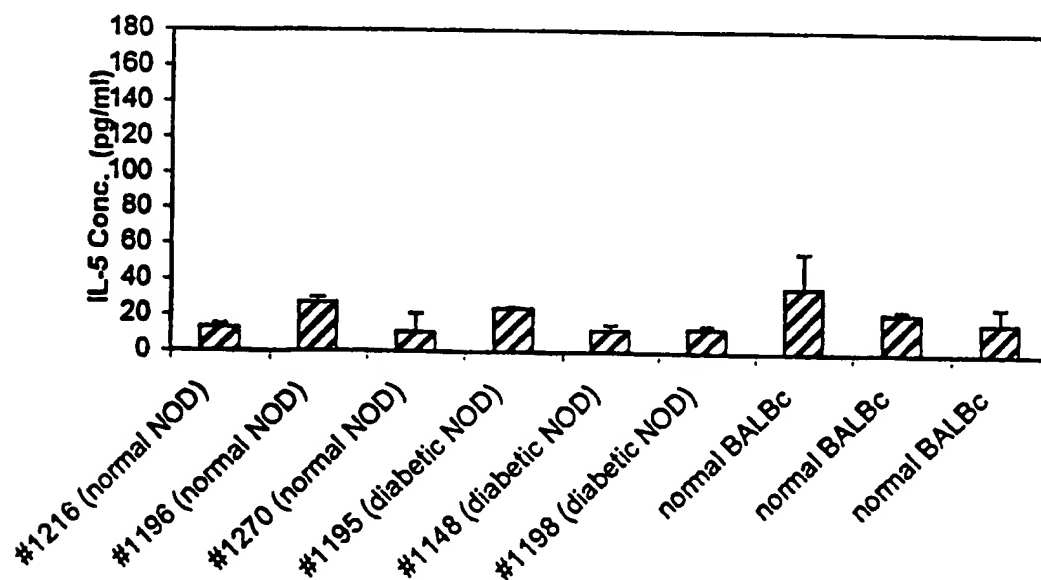


FIG. 45B



44/56

FIG. 46A

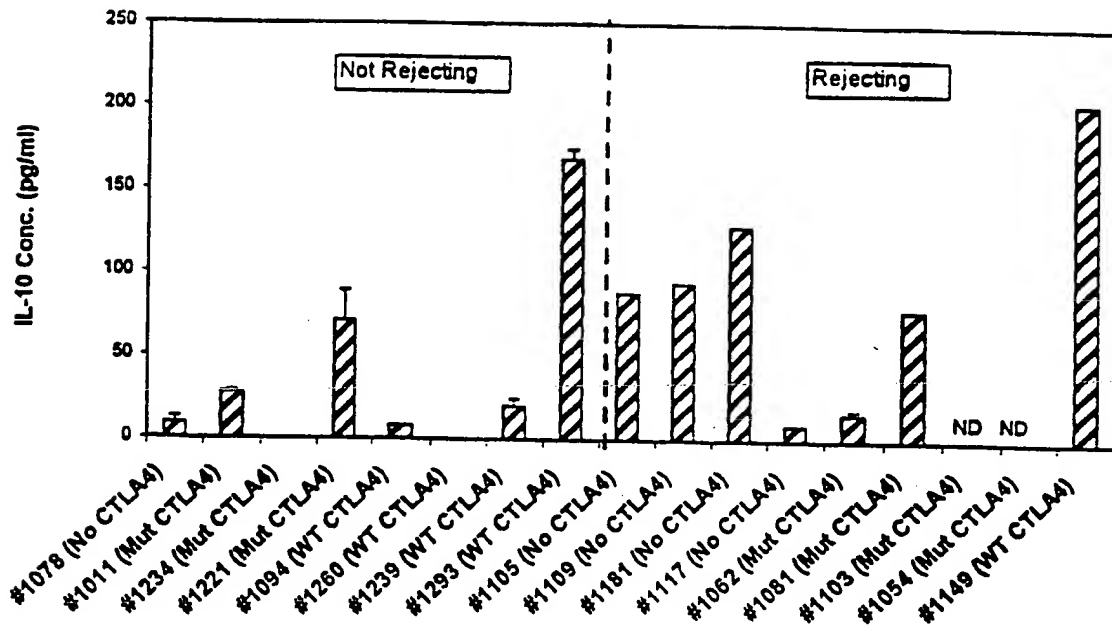
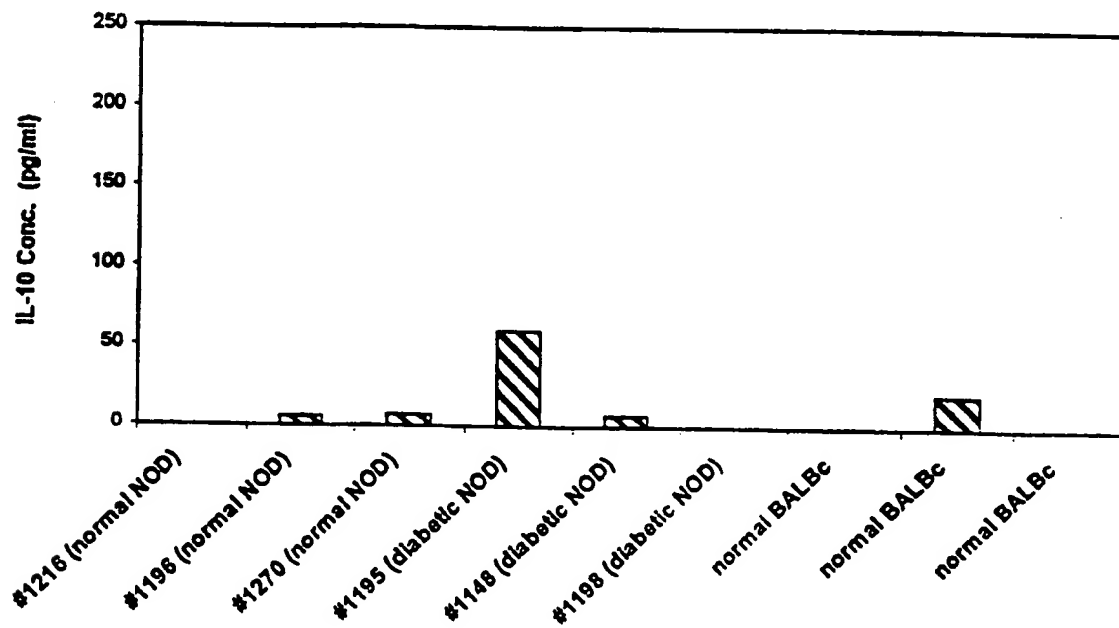


FIG. 46B



45/56

FIG. 47A

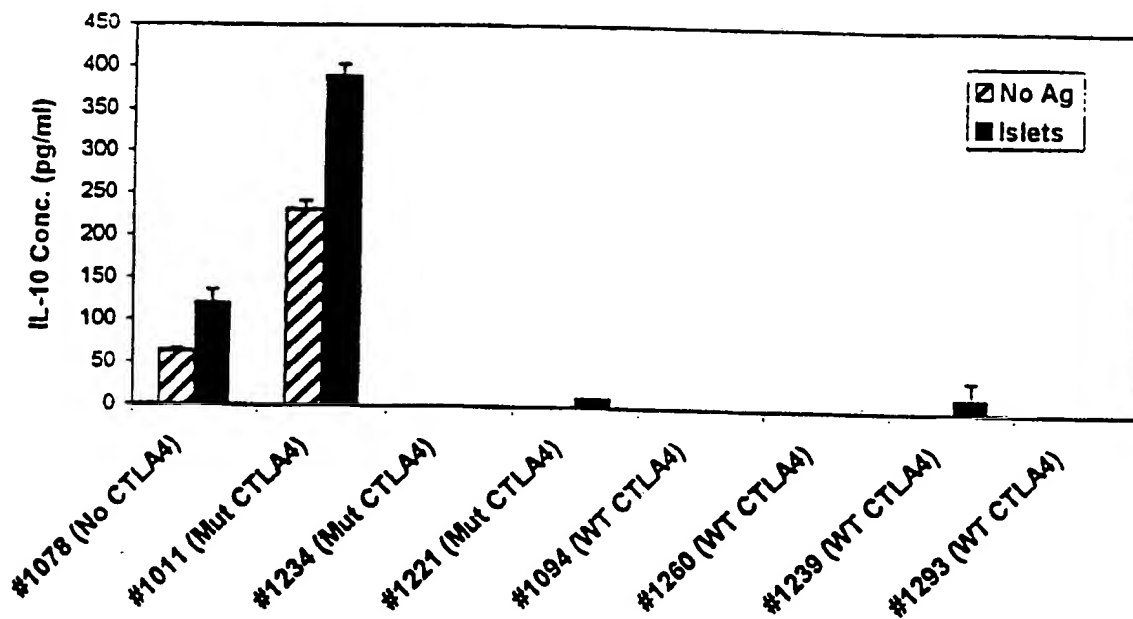
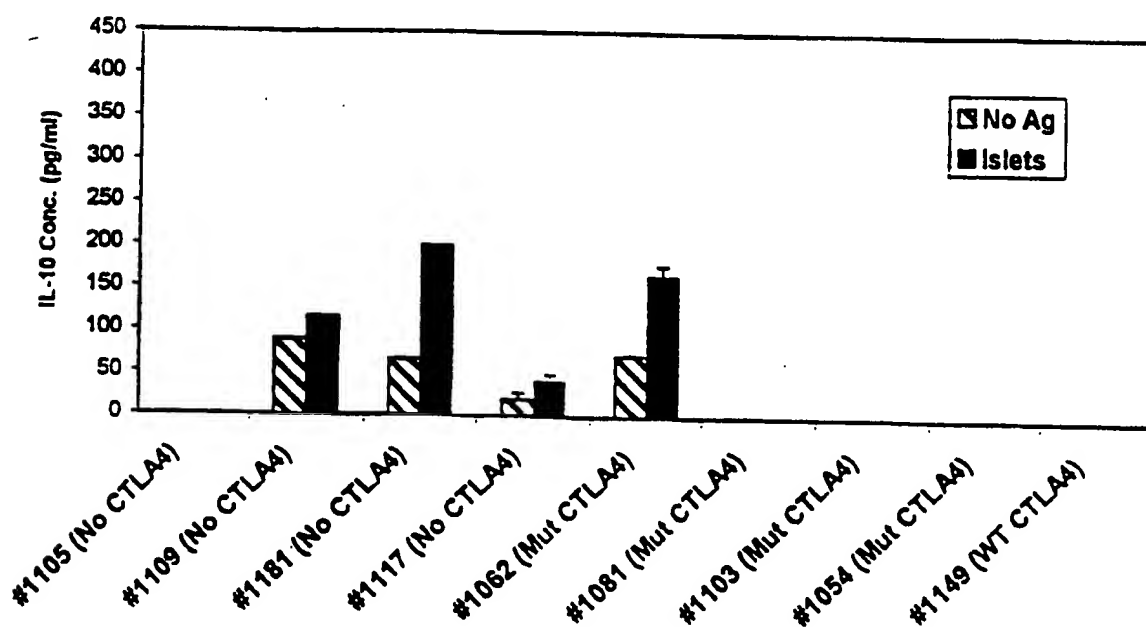


FIG. 47B



46/56

FIG. 48A

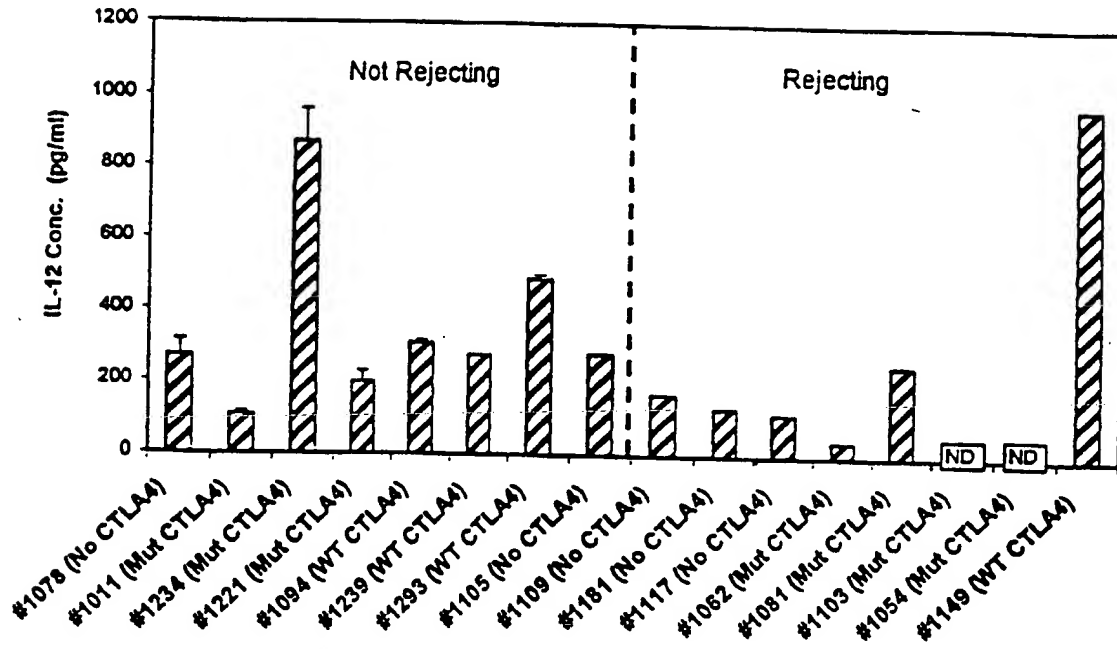
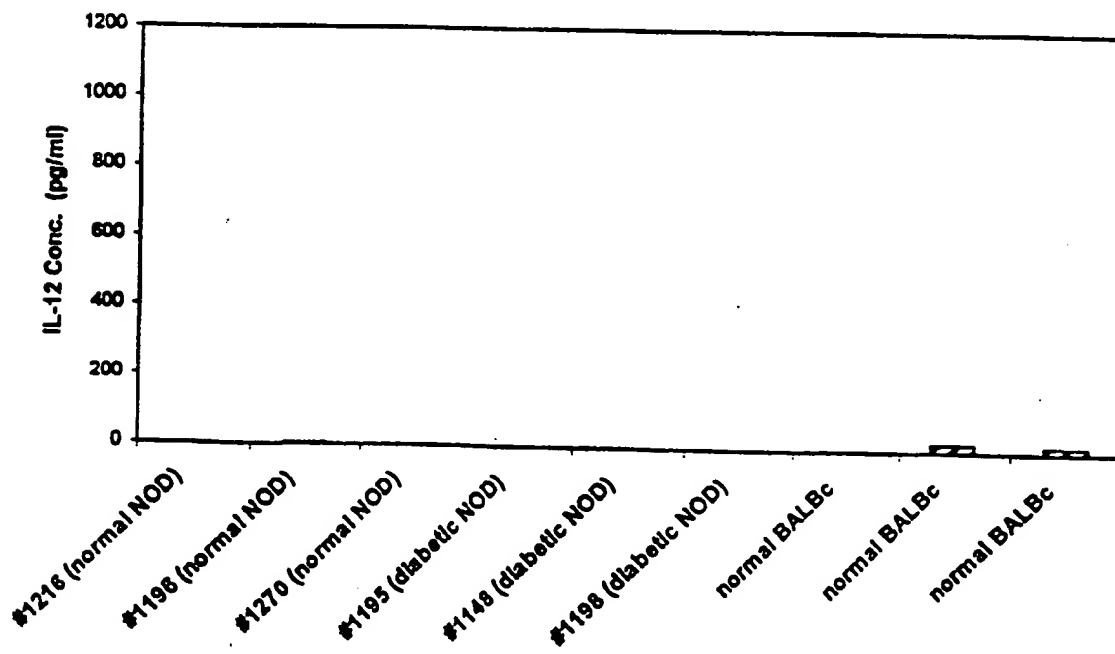


FIG. 48B



47/56

FIG. 49A

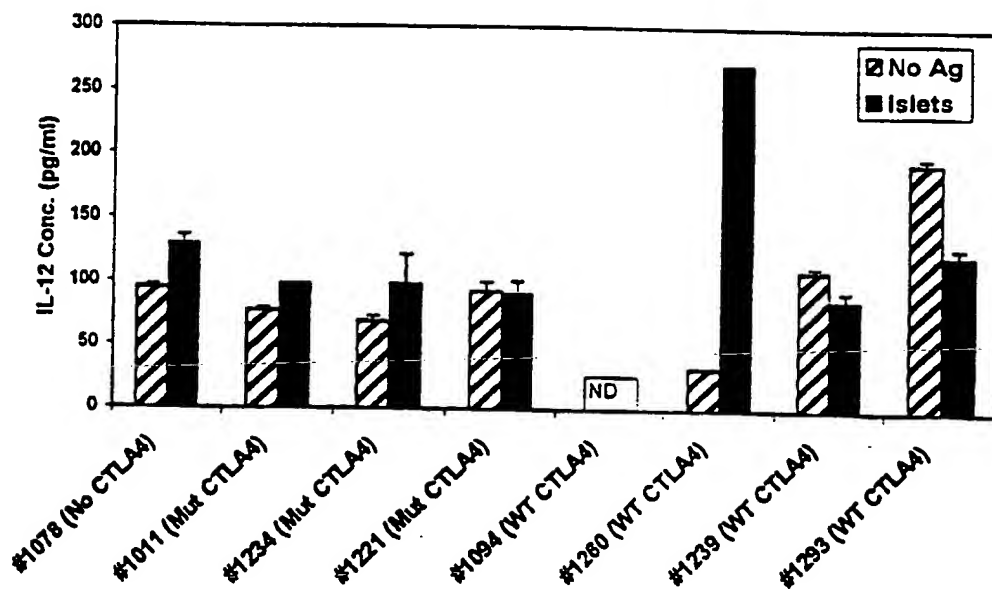
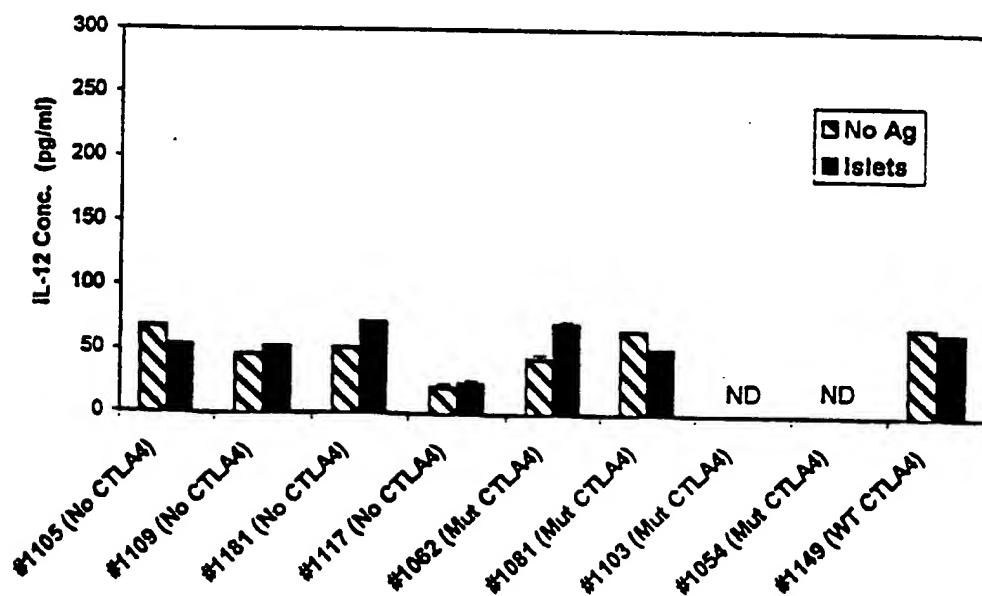


FIG. 49B



48/56

FIG. 50A

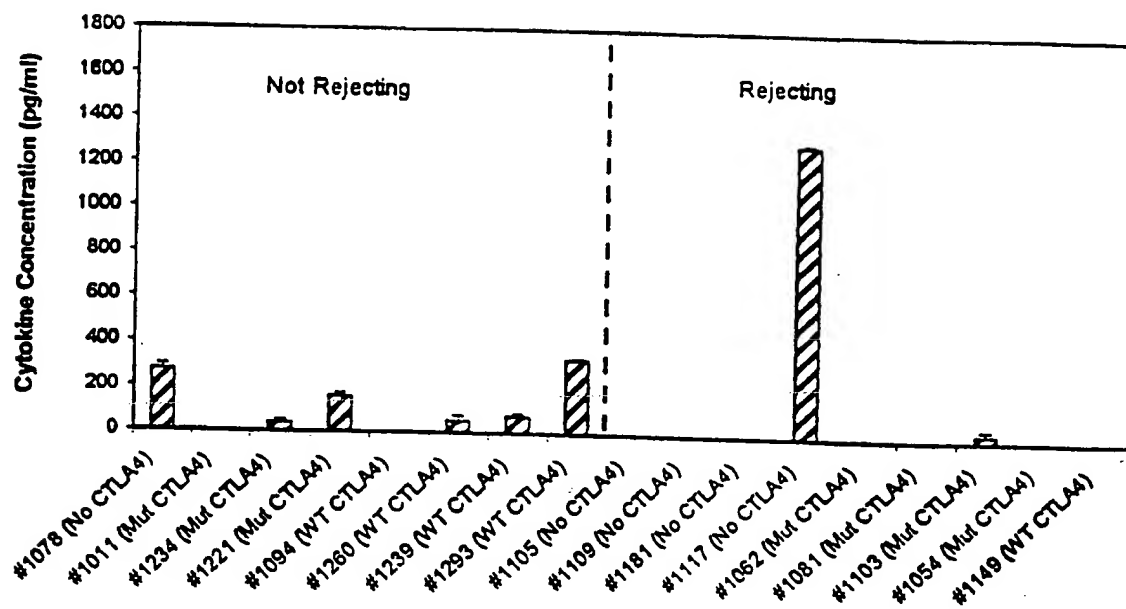
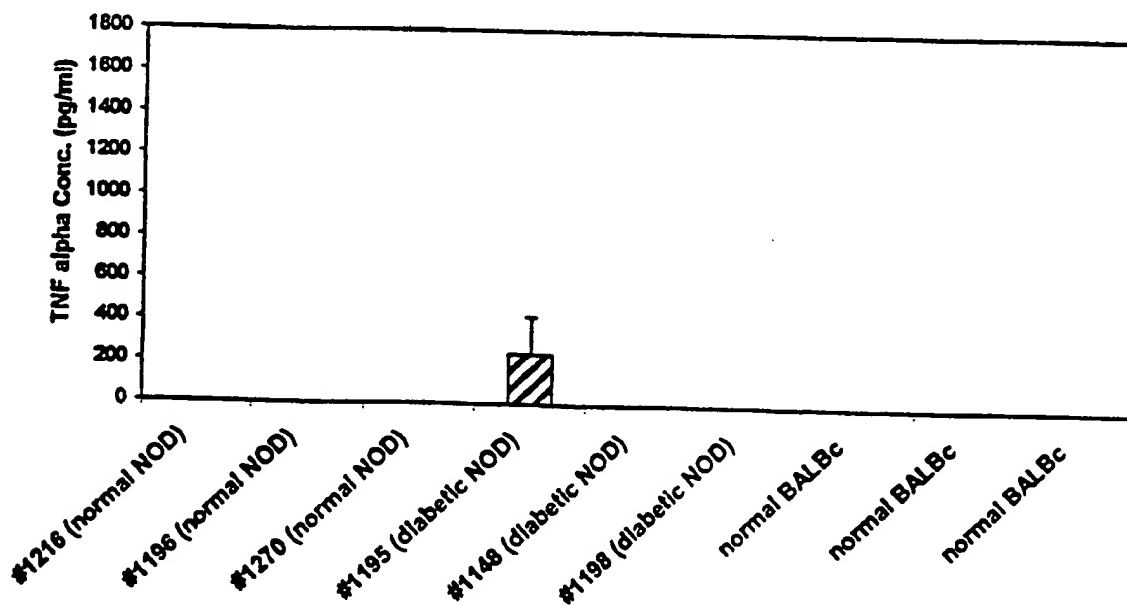


FIG. 50B



49/56

FIG. 51A

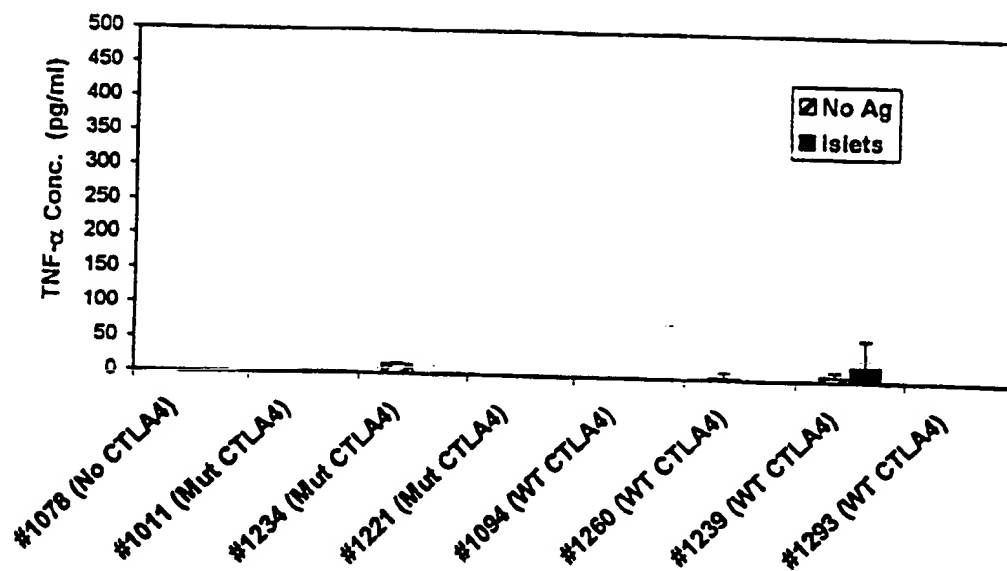
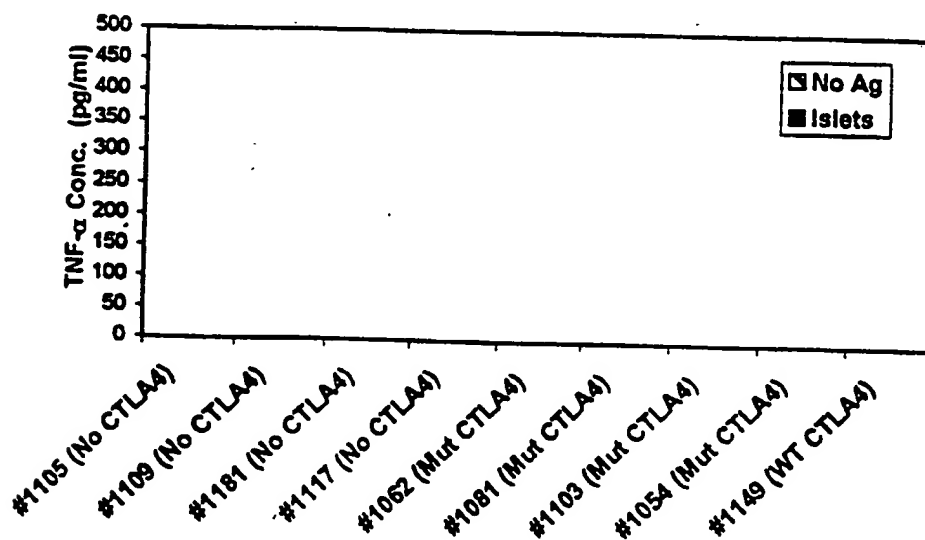


FIG. 51B



50/56

FIG. 52A

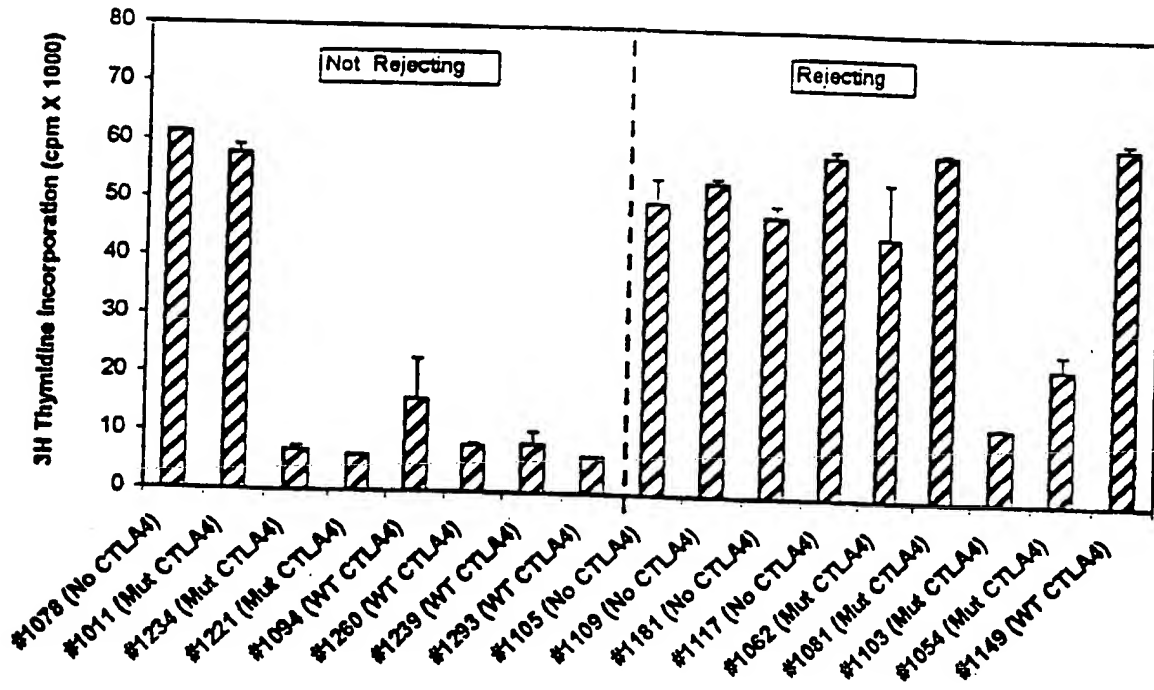
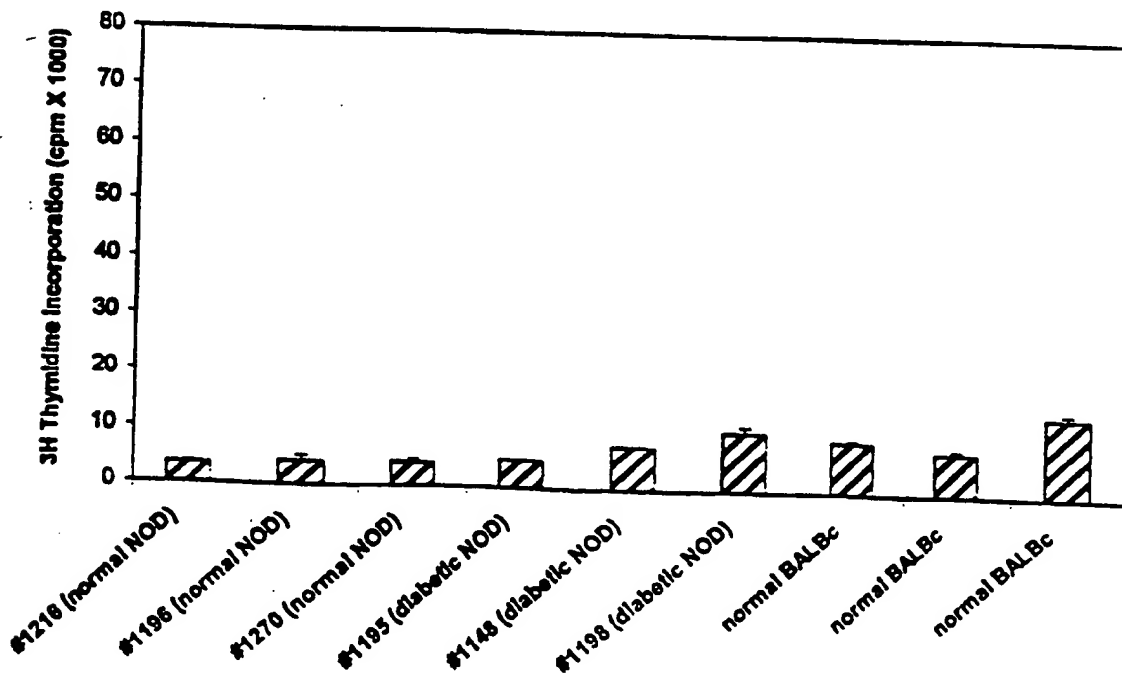


FIG. 52B



51/56

FIG. 53A

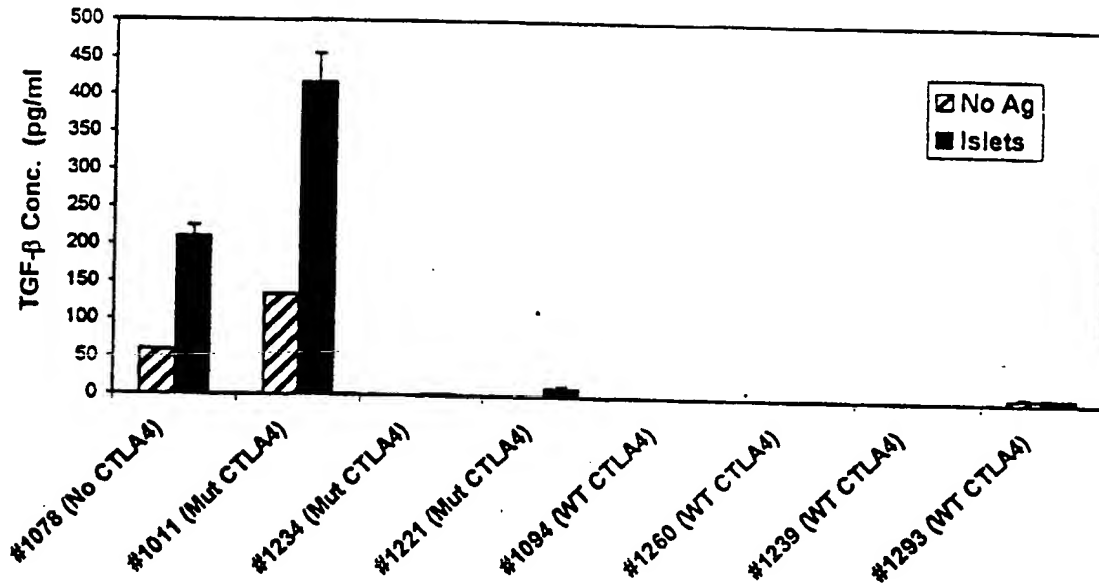
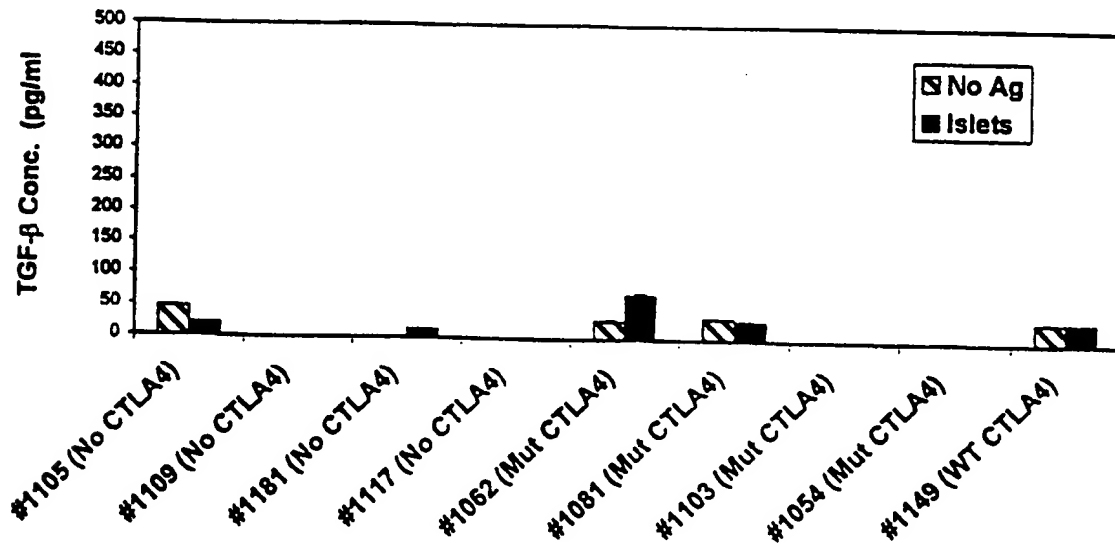


FIG. 53B



52/56

FIG. 54A

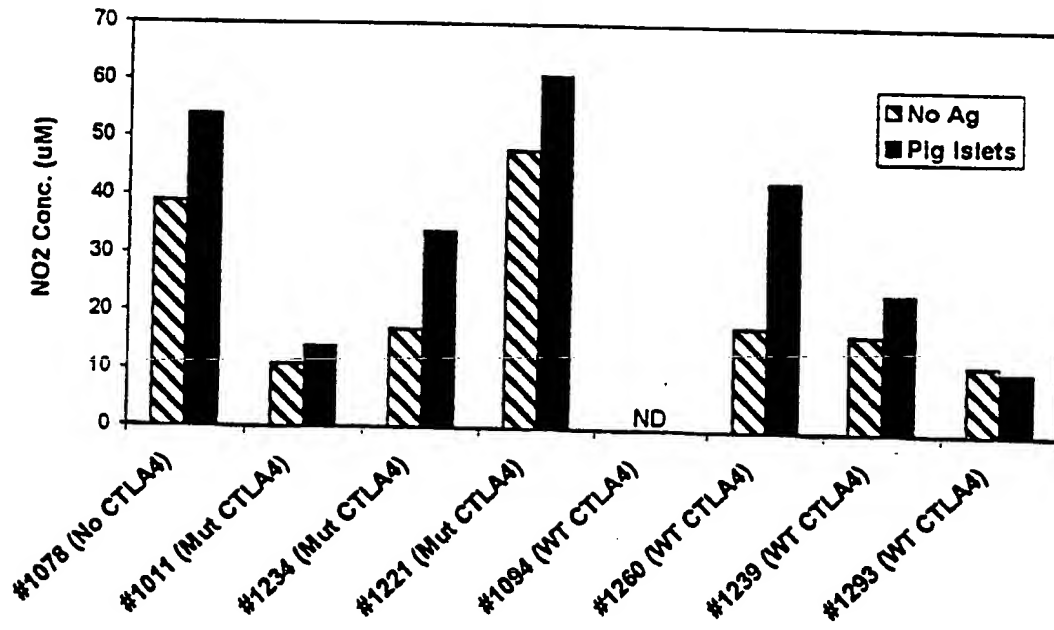
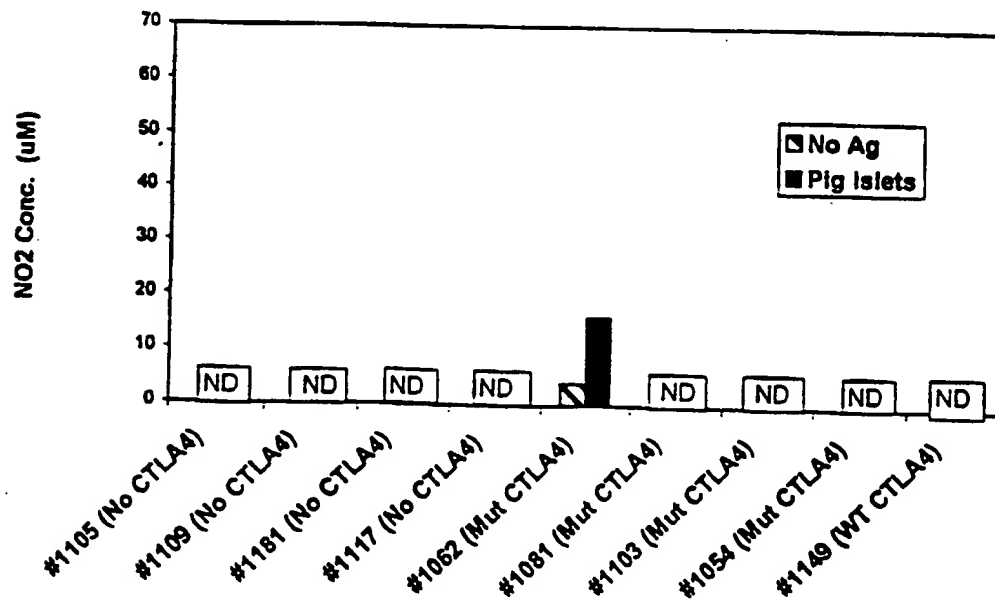


FIG. 54B



53/56

FIG. 55A

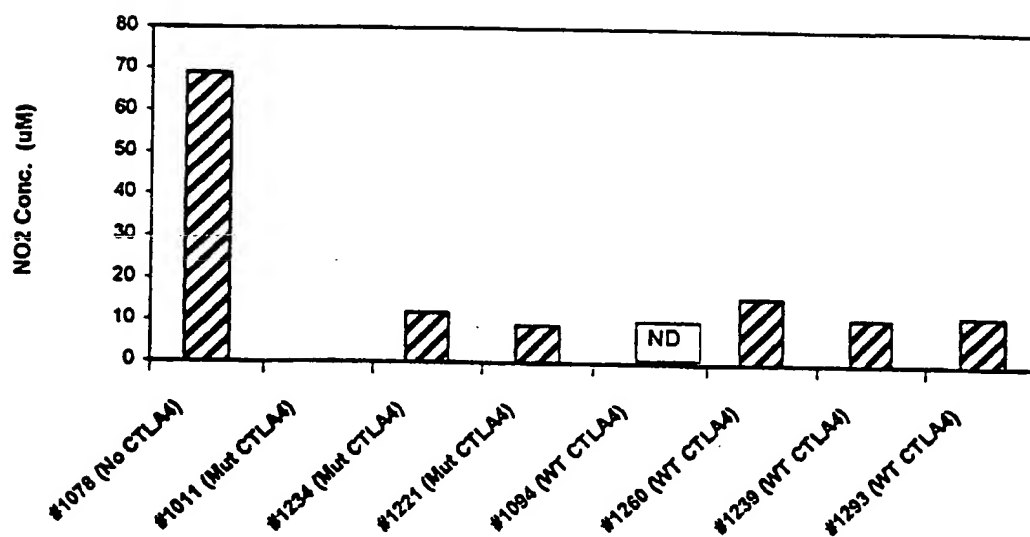
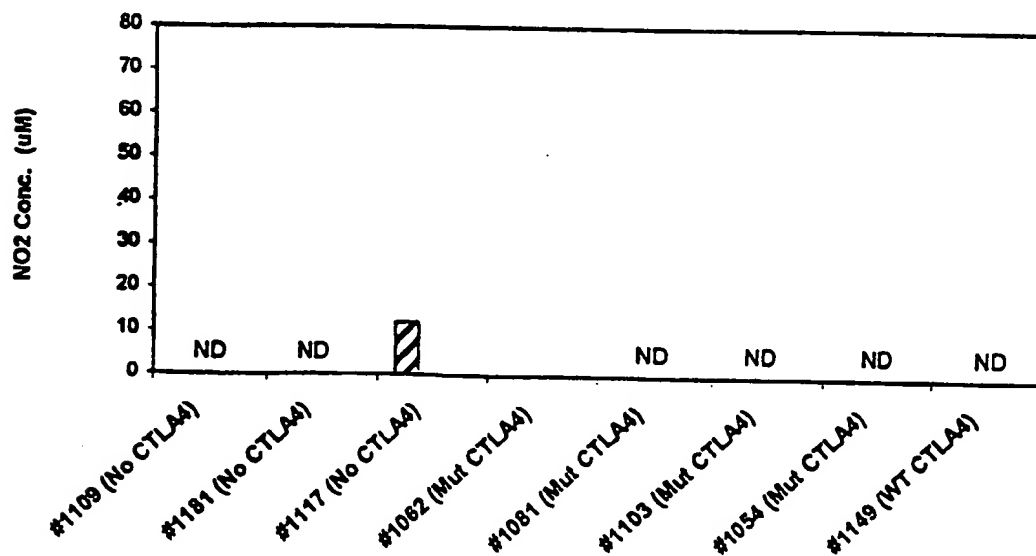
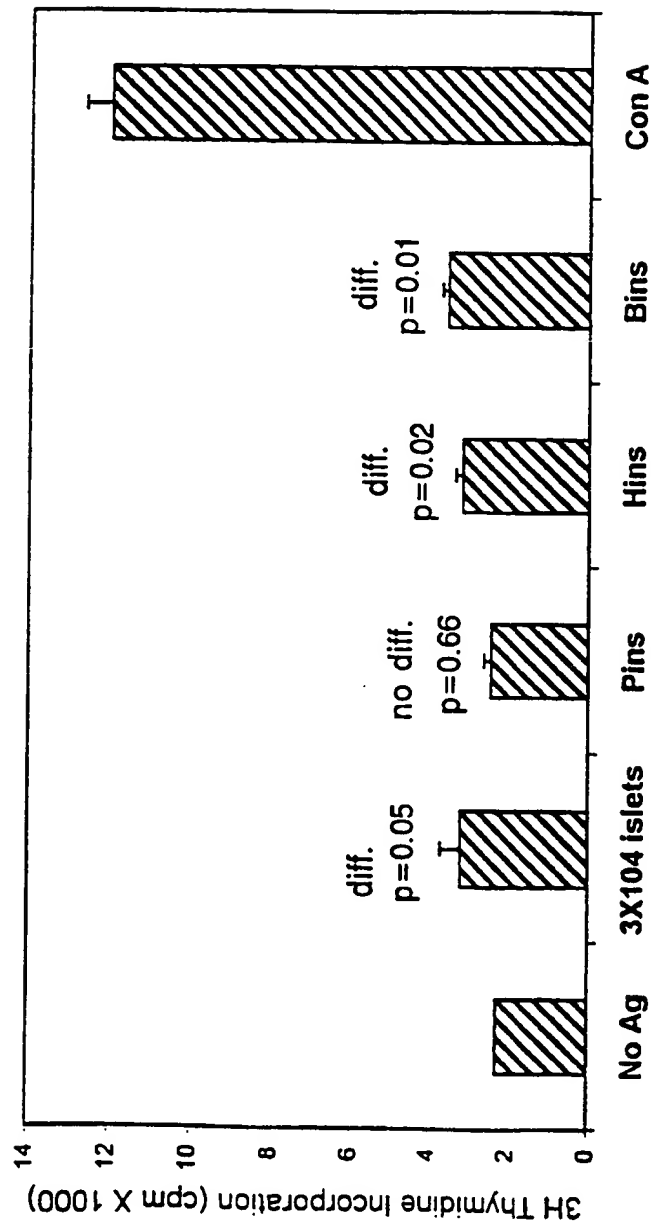


FIG. 55B



54/56

FIG. 56



55/56

FIG. 57A

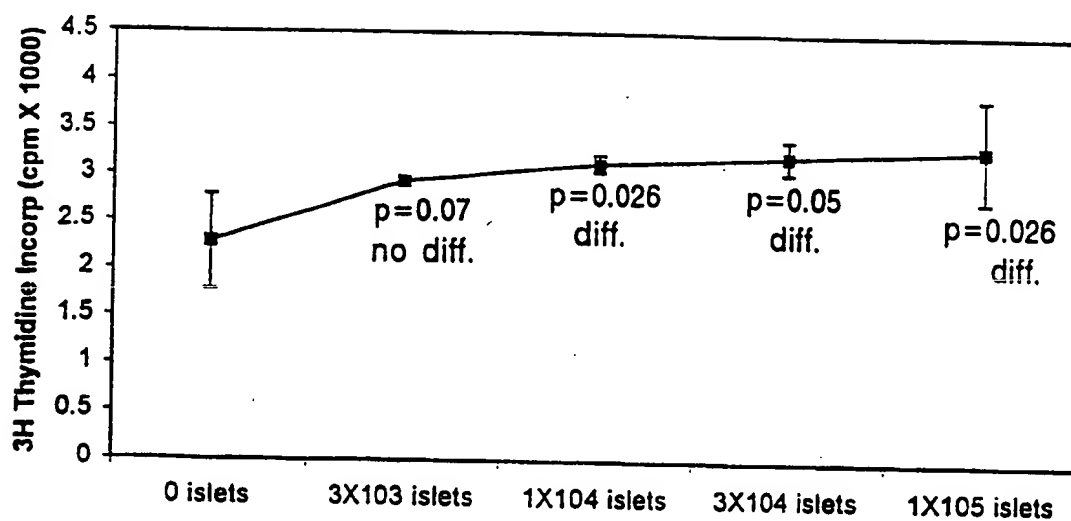
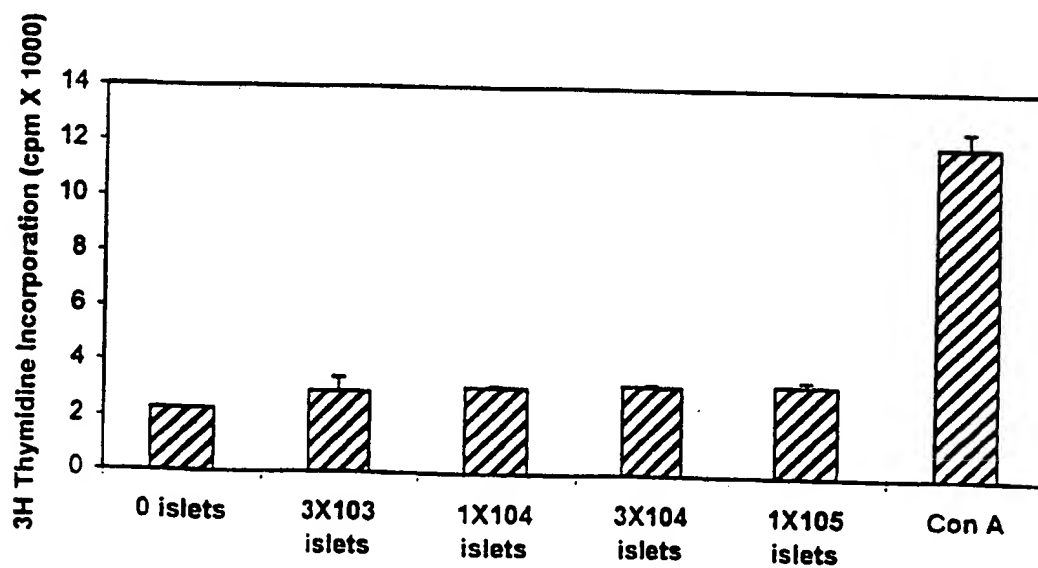
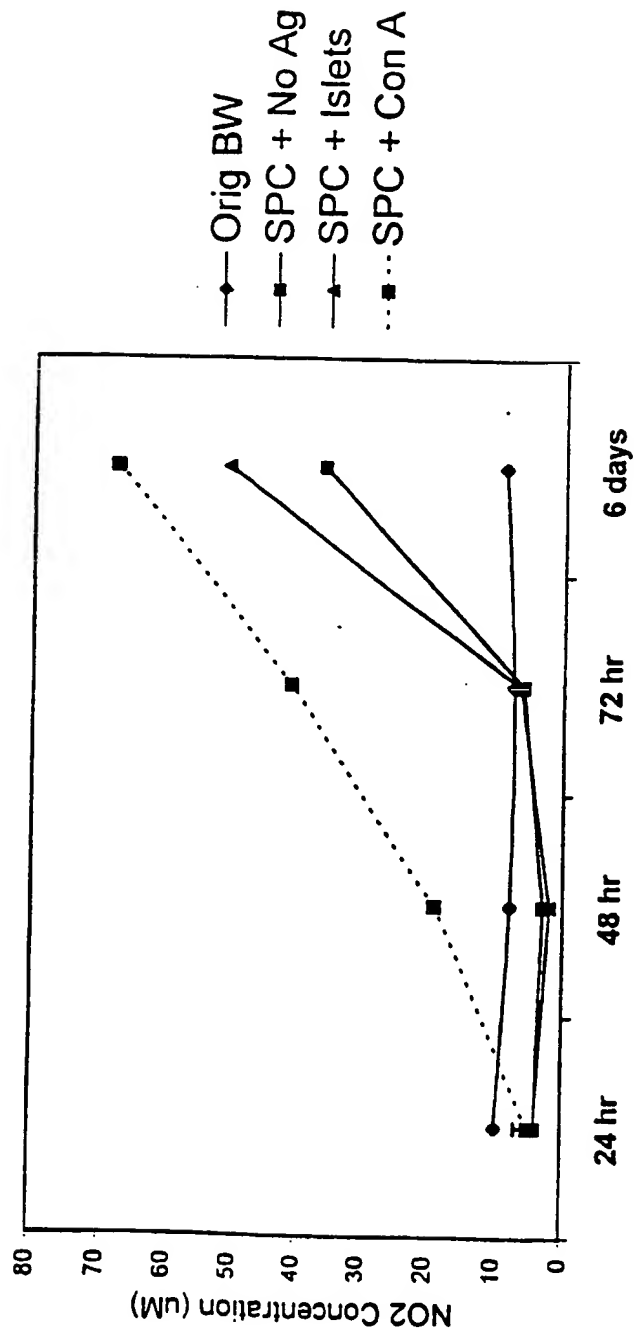


FIG. 57B



56/56

FIG. 58



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/06630

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A01N 63/00; C07K 14/00, 16/00

US CL : 424/93.7; 530/350, 387.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/93.7; 530/350, 387.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, DIALOG

search terms: CTLA4lg. graft, transplantation, microcapsule, semipermeable membrane, lg. diabetes, NOD mice

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	LENSCHOW et al. Long-term survival of xenogeneic pancreatic islet grafts induced by CTLA4lg. Science. 07 August 1992, Vol. 257, pages 789-792, see entire document.	1-23
Y	LENSCHOW et al. Differential effects of anti-B7-1 and anti-B7-2 monoclonal antibody treatment on the development of diabetes in the nonobese diabetic mouse. J. Exp. Med. March 1995, Vol. 181, pages 1145-1155, see entire document.	24-53

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*Y* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
11 JUNE 1999Date of mailing of the international search report
12 AUG 1999Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
MINH-TAM DAVIS

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/06630

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	HORCHER et al. Transplantation of microencapsulated islets in rats: Evidence for induction of fibrotic overgrowth by islet alloantigens released from microcapsules. Transplantation proceedings. April 1994, Vol. 26, No. 2, pages 784-786, see entire document.	1-53
Y	BENITA et al. Release kinetics of sparingly soluble drugs from ethyl cellulose-walled microcapsules: theophylline microcapsules. J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 1982, Vol. 34, pages 77-82, see entire document.	1-53

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US99/06630

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☒ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
1-53, species microcapsule, endocrine cells, and cells not genetically engineered.
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest

☒

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/06630

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following II inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-23, 43-53, drawn to a method of inhibiting the destruction of transplanted cells.

Group II, claim(s) 24-42, drawn to a method of treating diabetes.

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack Unity of Invention because they are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for more than one species to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid. The species are as follows:

For group I:

A) Hollow fiber, a disc, a sphere, or a microcapsule.

B) Cells secreting a hormone, or any of the endocrine cells, or any of the neuroectodermal cells.

For group II:

Cells that are genetically engineered or cells that are not genetically engineered.

The inventions listed as Groups I-IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The methods of groups (I-II) and (III-IV) are distinct because by inhibiting the destruction of transplanted cells, it is not necessary that diabetes would be treated. Furthermore, the methods of group I is distinct from the method of group II because each method uses different means, i.e. CTLA4 versus CTLA4Ig, which are structurally different from each other. Similarly, the methods of group III is distinct from the method of group IV because each method uses different means, i.e. CTLA4 versus CTLA4Ig, which are structurally different from each other.

The species listed above do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Hollow fiber, a disc, or a microcapsule are structurally distinct from each other. Furthermore, different cells are structurally and functionally distinct from each other. Similarly, cells that are genetically engineered are structurally distinct from cells that are not genetically engineered.